

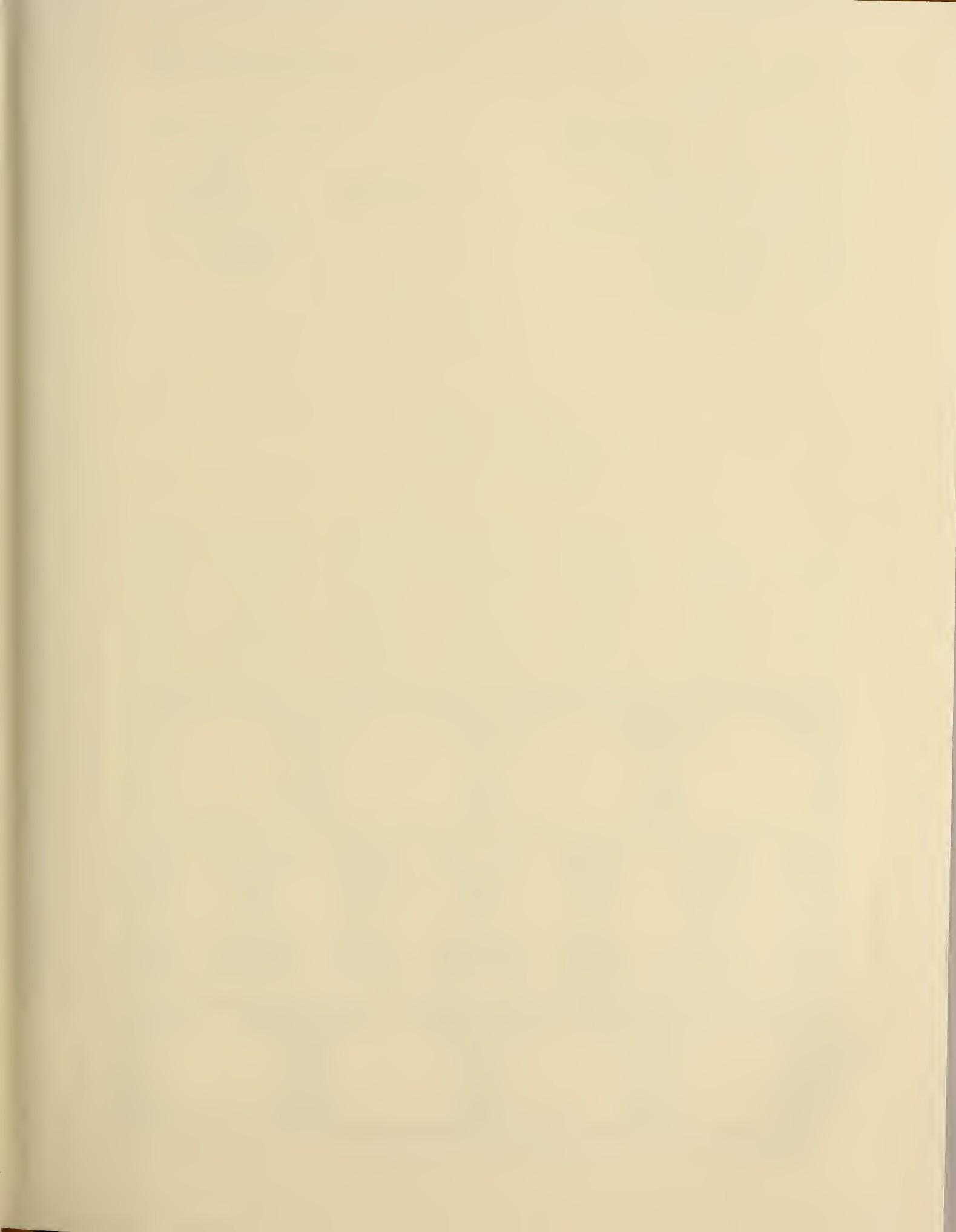
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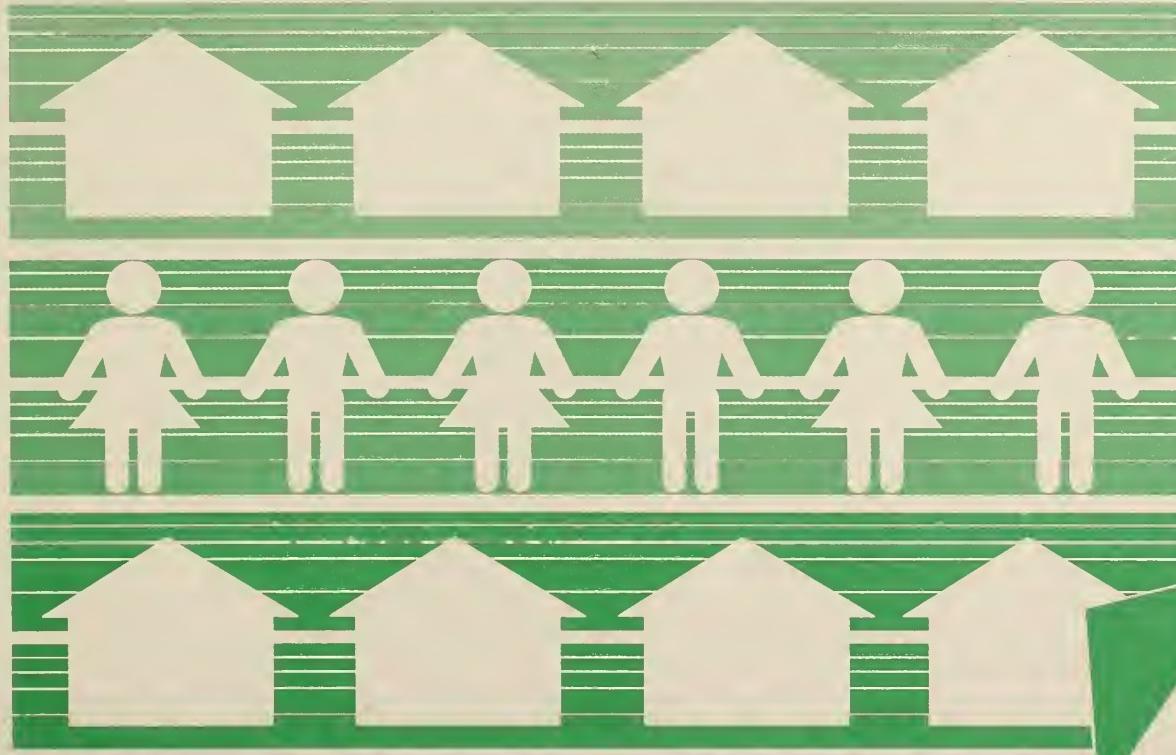
1990 Census of
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Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

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1990 CPH-3-313

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
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CONTENTS

	Page
List of Statistical Tables	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1
Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.)	1
APPENDIXES	
A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance	F-1
G. Maps	G-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

(An asterisk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s))

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	* 12
2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	6	13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	25 13
3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	8	14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	26 14
4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	27 15
5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	10	16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	28 16
6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	11	17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	32 17
7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	12	18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	37 18
8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	13	19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	42 19
9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	17	20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	47 20
10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	22	21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	49 21
11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	23		

Table	Page	Table	Page
22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	51	33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	65
23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	52	34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	70
24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	72
25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	74
26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	54	37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	75
27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	55	38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	56	39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	57	40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	77
30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	58	41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	78
31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	59	42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	79
32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	60	43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	80

Table	Page	Table	Page
44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	81	45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	82
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
		46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990	83
		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes	I-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables	I-3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables	I-2
User Notes.....	I-3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Pacific Islander	Asian or Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989.....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989.....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE																		
Heading	Table number and title		Headnote		Column head													
Stubhead	Table 47. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990 [Data and estimates refer to the preceding section. For definitions of terms, see Appendix A.]		[No data available]		[No data available]													
Stub	The State [State and county]		[No data available]		[No data available]													
Sidehead	[No data available]		[No data available]		[No data available]													
Boxhead																		
Data field																		
Report title																		
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS																		
28 ALASKA																		
Page number and State name																		

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "--" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotted copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*. State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Buffalo, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA		
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA		
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
40	Pennsylvania			121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island			122	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota			124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee				
45	Texas				Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA		Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA		Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	259D	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B		265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA: Portland, OR PMSA Vancouver, WA PMSA	292 293	San Antonio, TX MSA San Diego, CA MSA	315 316 317	Stockton, CA MSA Syracuse, NY MSA Tallahassee, FL MSA
266A					
266B					
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A 294B 294C 294D 294E	Oakland, CA PMSA San Francisco, CA PMSA San Jose, CA PMSA Santa Cruz, CA PMSA Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	319 320	Terre Haute, IN MSA Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: Fall River, MA-RI PMSA Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F 295A 295B		321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A					
269B					
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295A 295B	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA: Caguas, PR PMSA San Juan, PR PMSA	322 323 324 325 326 327	Topeka, KS MSA Tucson, AZ MSA Tulsa, OK MSA Tuscaloosa, AL MSA Tyler, TX MSA Utica-Rome, NY MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	301A 301B	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA: Seattle, WA PMSA Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			346	Yuma, AZ MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA				
291	San Angelo, TX MSA				

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
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CENTRE COUNTY, PA ¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
CENTRE COUNTY, PA	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Centre County					
		Total	State College borough	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 124	Tract 127	Tract 128
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2 868.7	2 868.7	11.6	11.4	29.1	171.8	1.3	2.6	1.7
Square miles	1 107.6	1 107.6	4.5	4.4	11.2	66.3	.5	1.0	.6
AGE									
All persons	123 786	123 786	38 923	5 143	4 141	5 694	4 471	2 513	4 987
Under 5 years	6 896	6 896	910	330	284	487	80	141	325
5 to 9 years	6 438	6 438	647	301	252	489	74	132	234
10 to 14 years	5 677	5 677	511	258	226	445	68	109	154
15 to 19 years	11 999	11 999	6 645	273	222	387	197	135	209
20 to 24 years	26 501	26 501	19 279	777	266	255	2 354	266	1 481
25 to 34 years	20 824	20 824	4 802	1 108	673	1 055	637	374	1 398
35 to 44 years	15 443	15 443	2 034	806	673	1 149	276	378	542
45 to 54 years	10 376	10 376	1 190	536	451	629	214	292	244
55 to 64 years	8 523	8 523	1 093	404	402	406	155	276	179
65 to 74 years	6 548	6 548	1 042	222	291	260	183	261	144
75 to 84 years	3 489	3 489	587	103	257	103	151	119	66
85 years and over	1 072	1 072	183	25	144	29	82	30	11
3 and 4 years	2 719	2 719	320	121	109	203	27	57	117
16 years and over	103 681	103 681	36 749	4 207	3 337	4 189	4 240	2 104	4 249
18 years and over	101 167	101 167	36 479	4 100	3 239	4 012	4 203	2 048	4 190
21 years and over	85 287	85 287	24 064	3 884	3 105	3 838	3 586	1 948	3 765
60 years and over	15 271	15 271	2 381	504	897	574	501	548	296
62 years and over	13 653	13 653	2 172	429	820	508	465	494	268
Median	26.8	26.8	21.7	30.1	37.0	32.8	22.8	37.8	25.4
Female	59 714	59 714	17 890	2 501	2 136	2 819	1 927	1 267	2 308
Under 5 years	3 354	3 354	449	151	128	214	44	72	166
5 to 9 years	3 128	3 128	313	154	124	230	41	59	118
10 to 14 years	2 814	2 814	271	121	104	219	40	53	87
15 to 19 years	6 000	6 000	3 417	147	100	186	109	73	114
20 to 24 years	11 452	11 452	8 259	343	118	124	871	124	579
25 to 34 years	9 332	9 332	1 884	512	329	549	229	169	605
35 to 44 years	7 498	7 498	1 008	405	332	577	135	190	271
45 to 54 years	5 189	5 189	620	273	229	315	111	153	138
55 to 64 years	4 399	4 399	594	197	209	187	89	153	96
65 to 74 years	3 611	3 611	572	117	168	139	105	138	76
75 to 84 years	2 159	2 159	380	62	186	59	100	64	50
85 years and over	778	778	123	19	109	20	53	19	8
3 and 4 years	1 320	1 320	162	47	55	85	16	30	62
16 years and over	49 897	49 897	16 802	2 051	1 759	2 114	1 798	1 066	1 921
18 years and over	48 668	48 668	16 664	1 984	1 722	2 028	1 778	1 042	1 895
21 years and over	40 846	40 846	10 483	1 882	1 662	1 947	1 482	991	1 708
60 years and over	8 755	8 755	1 393	273	571	304	309	302	172
62 years and over	7 907	7 907	1 278	236	531	277	289	273	159
Median	28.1	28.1	21.5	30.8	39.8	33.1	22.9	40.0	26.1
Male	64 072	64 072	21 033	2 642	2 005	2 875	2 544	1 246	2 679
Median age	25.9	25.9	21.8	29.5	34.5	32.5	22.8	36.0	25.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	123 786	123 786	38 923	5 143	4 141	5 694	4 471	2 513	4 987
In households	108 727	108 727	26 599	5 143	3 986	5 694	4 404	2 513	4 985
Householder	42 683	42 683	10 938	2 124	1 684	2 007	1 860	1 069	2 144
Family householder	26 359	26 359	3 559	1 236	1 080	1 615	491	686	917
Nonfamily householder	16 324	16 324	7 379	888	604	392	1 369	383	1 227
Living alone	10 072	10 072	2 998	555	505	329	606	282	591
Spouse	22 677	22 677	3 035	1 064	958	1 475	419	602	770
Child	28 121	28 121	2 866	1 278	1 108	1 985	349	579	902
Other relatives	2 335	2 335	315	123	75	107	46	38	79
Nonrelatives	12 911	12 911	9 445	554	161	120	1 730	225	1 090
Institutionalized persons	2 698	2 698	21	—	155	—	21	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	12 361	12 361	12 303	—	—	—	46	—	2
Persons per household	2.55	2.55	2.43	2.42	2.37	2.84	2.37	2.35	2.33
Persons per family	3.02	3.02	2.75	2.99	2.98	3.21	2.66	2.78	2.91
Persons 65 years and over	11 109	11 109	1 812	350	692	392	416	410	221
In households	10 479	10 479	1 790	350	542	392	395	410	221
Householder	7 189	7 189	1 236	222	390	254	279	274	150
Nonfamily householder	3 212	3 212	596	86	220	94	151	107	69
Living alone	3 096	3 096	555	79	218	94	143	100	65
Spouse	2 648	2 648	465	93	122	105	96	119	52
Other relatives	538	538	59	29	28	30	11	13	17
Nonrelatives	104	104	30	6	2	3	9	4	2
Institutionalized persons	629	629	21	—	150	—	21	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	26 359	26 359	3 559	1 236	1 080	1 615	491	686	917
With own children under 18 years	12 133	12 133	1 393	572	486	885	159	253	457
Number of own children under 18 years	21 388	21 388	2 293	996	868	1 617	249	444	777
Married-couple families	22 677	22 677	3 035	1 064	958	1 475	419	602	770
With own children under 18 years	10 298	10 298	1 176	470	417	816	137	209	379
Number of own children under 18 years	18 573	18 573	1 979	842	773	1 515	219	379	663
Female householder, no husband present	2 663	2 663	369	127	86	103	53	62	110
With own children under 18 years	1 426	1 426	182	83	50	54	18	36	62
Number of own children under 18 years	2 224	2 224	259	131	71	77	23	51	92
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	54 357	54 357	19 998	2 179	1 599	2 117	2 447	1 048	2 337
Never married	26 660	26 660	16 224	931	484	472	1 898	345	1 426
Now married, except separated	23 842	23 842	3 321	1 098	989	1 509	458	622	821
Separated	640	640	74	22	17	22	17	8	15
Widowed	886	886	120	26	50	26	36	22	15
Divorced	2 329	2 329	259	102	59	88	38	51	60
Females 15 years and over	50 418	50 418	16 857	2 075	1 780	2 156	1 802	1 083	1 937
Never married	19 549	19 549	12 494	666	351	386	1 139	272	884
Now married, except separated	23 354	23 354	3 234	1 093	988	1 512	447	612	812
Separated	621	621	97	31	23	19	9	15	32
Widowed	4 189	4 189	599	112	292	133	147	104	88
Divorced	2 705	2 705	433	173	126	106	60	80	121

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County								
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 125
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	—	—	—	1.4	.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	.3
Square miles	—	—	—	.5	.4	.6	.5	.5	.1
AGE									
All persons	—	—	—	6 449	6 166	5 941	1 932	4 471	3 154
Under 5 years	—	—	—	70	131	1	106	80	4
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	59	26	—	78	74	1
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	49	3	1	82	68	3
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	382	2 188	3 130	111	197	168
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	4 697	3 066	2 609	261	2 354	2 559
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	428	647	177	289	637	250
35 to 44 years	—	—	—	221	89	20	265	276	57
45 to 54 years	—	—	—	128	7	2	203	214	32
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	157	4	1	222	155	24
65 to 74 years	—	—	—	171	2	—	187	183	21
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	63	3	—	107	151	30
85 years and over	—	—	—	24	—	—	21	82	5
3 and 4 years	—	—	—	24	44	—	31	27	1
16 years and over	—	—	—	6 255	6 006	5 939	1 641	4 240	3 146
18 years and over	—	—	—	6 233	5 987	5 924	1 601	4 203	3 139
21 years and over	—	—	—	4 497	2 368	1 485	1 507	3 586	2 289
60 years and over	—	—	—	357	6	—	431	501	70
62 years and over	—	—	—	329	5	—	390	465	66
Median	—	—	—	21.7	20.5	19.9	36.7	22.8	21.7
Female	—	—	—	2 457	3 818	2 366	949	1 927	1 506
Under 5 years	—	—	—	27	67	—	44	44	3
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	29	13	—	32	41	1
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	22	1	—	45	40	1
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	130	1 457	1 355	51	109	79
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	1 674	1 948	959	106	871	1 261
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	147	288	45	123	229	79
35 to 44 years	—	—	—	115	36	7	141	135	21
45 to 54 years	—	—	—	66	3	—	110	111	12
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	89	3	—	114	89	12
65 to 74 years	—	—	—	98	1	—	102	105	12
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	43	1	—	67	100	22
85 years and over	—	—	—	17	—	—	14	53	3
3 and 4 years	—	—	—	5	26	—	12	16	1
16 years and over	—	—	—	2 372	3 737	2 366	819	1 798	1 501
18 years and over	—	—	—	2 362	3 727	2 356	795	1 778	1 497
21 years and over	—	—	—	1 700	1 303	460	760	1 482	1 061
60 years and over	—	—	—	217	2	—	242	309	46
62 years and over	—	—	—	199	2	—	218	289	45
Median	—	—	—	21.7	20.4	19.8	40.3	22.9	21.6
Male	—	—	—	3 992	2 348	3 575	983	2 544	1 648
Median age	—	—	—	21.7	20.8	20.0	32.2	22.8	21.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	—	—	—	6 449	6 166	5 941	1 932	4 471	3 154
In households	—	—	—	5 367	1 318	1	1 932	4 404	2 940
Householder	—	—	—	2 012	451	1	771	1 860	1 325
Family householder	—	—	—	383	267	—	473	491	76
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	1 629	184	1	298	1 369	1 249
Living alone	—	—	—	395	26	1	182	606	525
Spouse	—	—	—	323	261	—	427	419	43
Child	—	—	—	243	163	—	430	349	12
Other relatives	—	—	—	44	5	—	31	46	26
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	2 745	438	—	273	1 730	1 534
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	1 082	4 848	5 940	—	46	214
Persons per household	—	—	—	2.67	2.92	1.00	2.51	2.37	2.22
Persons per family	—	—	—	2.59	2.61	—	2.88	2.66	2.07
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	258	5	—	315	416	56
In households	—	—	—	258	4	—	315	395	56
Householder	—	—	—	184	4	—	212	279	44
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	95	4	—	95	151	31
Living alone	—	—	—	92	4	—	80	143	30
Spouse	—	—	—	64	—	—	90	96	10
Other relatives	—	—	—	3	—	—	12	11	1
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	9	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	—	—	—	383	267	—	473	491	76
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	117	134	—	175	159	7
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	202	160	—	316	249	8
Married-couple families	—	—	—	323	261	—	427	419	43
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	102	130	—	155	137	2
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	185	152	—	282	219	3
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	33	5	—	38	53	15
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	15	3	—	16	18	4
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	17	5	—	27	23	4
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	—	—	—	3 892	2 269	3 573	838	2 447	1 645
Never married	—	—	—	3 501	1 971	3 520	329	1 898	1 561
Now married, except separated	—	—	—	351	285	45	449	458	58
Separated	—	—	—	4	2	3	10	17	5
Widowed	—	—	—	13	1	—	24	36	7
Divorced	—	—	—	23	10	5	26	38	14
Females 15 years and over	—	—	—	2 379	3 737	2 366	828	1 802	1 501
Never married	—	—	—	1 893	3 442	2 338	217	1 139	1 404
Now married, except separated	—	—	—	341	284	20	450	447	54
Separated	—	—	—	7	4	4	9	9	6
Widowed	—	—	—	88	4	1	103	147	23
Divorced	—	—	—	50	3	3	49	60	14

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County—Con.				Remainder of Centre County				
	Tract 126	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
	.5	2.6	1.7	218.1	437.4	3.9	384.0	324.7	145.6
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	.2	1.0	.6	84.2	168.9	1.5	148.2	125.3	56.2
AGE									
All persons	3 314	2 509	4 987	4 016	2 946	3 495	3 402	4 553	3 830
Under 5 years	52	141	325	291	170	230	168	334	261
5 to 9 years	43	132	234	315	202	207	196	334	279
10 to 14 years	42	109	154	292	218	225	196	320	236
15 to 19 years	125	135	209	287	214	215	251	357	313
20 to 24 years	1 988	264	1 481	268	194	265	230	293	306
25 to 34 years	602	374	1 398	680	432	493	462	775	576
35 to 44 years	186	378	542	606	450	429	466	765	590
45 to 54 years	70	290	244	437	338	398	365	528	454
55 to 64 years	75	276	179	405	301	375	374	372	369
65 to 74 years	73	261	144	272	244	372	334	302	289
75 to 84 years	48	119	66	139	140	241	220	144	122
85 years and over	10	30	11	24	43	45	140	29	35
3 and 4 years	19	57	117	124	76	93	67	149	100
16 years and over	3 173	2 100	4 249	3 072	2 317	2 799	2 790	3 502	3 000
18 years and over	3 158	2 044	4 190	2 945	2 216	2 715	2 690	3 352	2 863
21 years and over	2 623	1 944	3 765	2 785	2 104	2 562	2 549	3 151	2 676
60 years and over	172	548	296	640	586	856	879	664	631
62 years and over	155	494	268	567	533	778	809	579	553
Median	22.6	37.8	25.4	33.4	35.8	37.3	39.5	33.3	34.0
Female	1 294	1 265	2 308	2 031	1 459	1 884	1 793	2 231	1 963
Under 5 years	26	72	166	144	86	114	72	162	129
5 to 9 years	20	59	118	159	86	118	92	154	134
10 to 14 years	22	53	87	147	100	106	100	158	138
15 to 19 years	49	73	114	145	107	109	125	150	143
20 to 24 years	738	123	579	131	96	132	121	152	153
25 to 34 years	199	169	605	347	214	248	221	369	286
35 to 44 years	92	190	271	280	211	226	243	378	296
45 to 54 years	28	152	138	228	162	214	185	273	225
55 to 64 years	38	153	96	214	153	190	193	171	197
65 to 74 years	40	138	76	146	144	223	189	160	157
75 to 84 years	33	64	50	72	77	166	145	83	80
85 years and over	9	19	8	18	23	38	107	21	25
3 and 4 years	10	30	62	67	31	42	30	72	52
16 years and over	1 224	1 064	1 921	1 555	1 172	1 529	1 505	1 737	1 539
18 years and over	1 214	1 040	1 895	1 489	1 122	1 486	1 463	1 665	1 469
21 years and over	1 020	989	1 708	1 414	1 060	1 410	1 381	1 583	1 389
60 years and over	103	302	172	346	326	533	549	351	364
62 years and over	93	273	159	309	297	493	510	309	317
Median	22.5	40.0	26.1	33.6	36.8	39.8	42.0	34.2	34.9
Male	2 020	1 244	2 679	1 985	1 487	1 611	1 609	2 322	1 867
Median age	22.6	36.0	25.0	33.1	35.1	34.9	36.5	32.6	33.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 314	2 509	4 987	4 016	2 946	3 495	3 402	4 553	3 830
In households	3 143	2 509	4 985	4 008	2 946	3 495	3 191	4 553	3 783
Householder	1 306	1 068	2 144	1 449	1 070	1 537	1 246	1 670	1 380
Family householder	267	685	917	1 168	846	976	939	1 285	1 096
Nanfamily householder	1 039	383	1 227	281	224	561	307	385	284
Living alone	390	282	591	248	202	522	278	331	247
Spouse	191	601	770	992	687	766	785	1 133	911
Child	190	577	902	1 362	985	1 005	996	1 537	1 286
Other relatives	46	38	79	114	134	99	101	103	112
Nanrelatives	1 410	225	1 090	91	70	88	63	110	94
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	8	—	—	198	—	47
Other persons in group quarters	171	—	2	—	—	—	13	—	—
Persons per household	2.41	2.35	2.33	2.77	2.75	2.27	2.56	2.73	2.74
Persons per family	2.60	2.78	2.91	3.11	3.13	2.92	3.00	3.16	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	131	410	221	435	427	658	694	475	446
In households	131	410	221	427	427	658	505	475	401
Householder	89	274	150	292	295	498	364	317	270
Nanfamily householder	44	107	69	116	118	300	169	136	105
Living alone	41	100	65	114	117	296	163	131	104
Spouse	34	119	52	109	104	130	113	127	101
Other relatives	2	13	17	24	26	28	24	23	27
Nanrelatives	6	4	2	2	2	2	4	8	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	8	—	—	189	—	45
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	267	685	917	1 168	846	976	939	1 285	1 096
With own children under 18 years	91	253	457	568	376	411	395	633	510
Number of own children under 18 years	137	444	777	1 010	666	733	674	1 132	898
Married-couple families	191	601	770	992	687	766	785	1 133	911
With own children under 18 years	62	209	379	477	322	300	332	557	414
Number of own children under 18 years	96	379	663	872	582	547	567	1 014	751
Female householder, no husband present	53	62	110	117	103	169	109	110	146
With own children under 18 years	28	36	62	60	37	89	48	50	80
Number of own children under 18 years	40	51	92	91	56	153	85	80	127
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 951	1 046	2 337	1 537	1 169	1 287	1 313	1 808	1 492
Never married	1 674	344	1 426	380	329	351	347	470	403
Now married, except separated	233	621	821	1 007	711	777	813	1 170	936
Separated	10	8	15	21	19	23	18	26	19
Widowed	2	22	15	32	39	43	62	43	46
Divorced	32	51	60	97	71	93	73	99	88
Females 15 years and over	1 226	1 081	1 937	1 581	1 187	1 546	1 529	1 757	1 562
Never married	906	271	884	275	228	295	308	296	290
Now married, except separated	215	611	812	1 011	709	786	815	1 158	929
Separated	11	15	32	24	12	49	21	32	33
Widowed	41	104	88	174	176	288	302	174	209
Divorced	53	80	121	97	62	128	83	97	101

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.							
	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	161.8	388.5	269.9	66.8	4.8	74.2	39.4	24.7
Square miles	62.5	150.0	104.2	25.8	1.8	28.7	15.2	9.5
AGE								
All persons	3 531	4 591	6 028	5 311	6 363	5 113	4 987	4 984
Under 5 years	241	363	399	408	403	265	304	430
5 to 9 years	256	371	394	379	390	215	196	438
10 to 14 years	276	345	408	304	319	193	176	343
15 to 19 years	289	355	456	333	337	205	226	309
20 to 24 years	205	279	360	381	529	625	1 319	325
25 to 34 years	557	723	1 033	1 038	1 151	1 697	1 345	821
35 to 44 years	607	620	1 008	796	837	853	607	958
45 to 54 years	459	487	720	568	578	487	348	635
55 to 64 years	282	466	570	461	667	305	265	434
65 to 74 years	216	351	425	430	595	192	122	208
75 to 84 years	119	181	202	180	405	65	68	67
85 years and over	24	50	53	33	152	11	11	16
3 and 4 years	96	145	163	152	155	118	107	179
16 years and over	2 695	3 449	4 725	4 150	5 191	4 408	4 284	3 712
18 years and over	2 584	3 293	4 535	4 026	5 069	4 309	4 207	3 582
21 years and over	2 421	3 094	4 296	3 817	4 816	4 183	3 780	3 402
60 years and over	491	806	955	861	1 512	411	318	473
62 years and over	439	718	846	790	1 388	358	268	392
Median	34.1	33.1	34.7	33.1	35.5	31.6	26.4	33.2
Female	1 780	2 306	3 003	2 710	3 421	1 601	2 311	2 470
Under 5 years	126	189	181	201	212	122	159	219
5 to 9 years	138	169	183	194	200	100	85	215
10 to 14 years	141	156	188	145	167	89	92	174
15 to 19 years	142	170	227	172	151	87	129	145
20 to 24 years	85	135	174	197	270	140	490	140
25 to 34 years	285	357	519	507	570	356	641	407
35 to 44 years	302	305	516	399	407	247	298	487
45 to 54 years	230	248	352	280	304	182	177	317
55 to 64 years	142	256	291	249	379	141	125	210
65 to 74 years	119	182	236	241	352	93	68	105
75 to 84 years	57	108	106	97	280	35	41	41
85 years and over	13	31	30	28	129	9	6	10
3 and 4 years	53	74	74	75	81	57	59	92
16 years and over	1 346	1 761	2 400	2 132	2 818	1 274	1 964	1 836
18 years and over	1 289	1 693	2 296	2 076	2 757	1 231	1 919	1 774
21 years and over	1 209	1 594	2 189	1 961	2 639	1 178	1 718	1 696
60 years and over	255	449	515	491	969	206	169	249
62 years and over	229	400	456	452	905	174	149	207
Median	34.2	34.4	35.4	33.9	38.2	31.9	27.3	33.6
Male	1 751	2 285	3 025	2 601	2 942	3 512	2 676	2 514
Median age	34.0	31.9	33.7	32.5	33.5	31.5	25.7	32.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 531	4 591	6 028	5 311	6 363	5 113	4 987	4 984
In households	3 528	4 591	5 954	5 303	6 069	3 205	4 981	4 984
Householder	1 224	1 612	2 258	2 020	2 659	1 243	2 224	1 826
Family householder	1 023	1 268	1 777	1 542	1 696	937	990	1 381
Nonfamily householder	201	344	481	478	963	306	1 234	445
Living alone	176	298	421	405	833	245	703	343
Spouse	927	1 116	1 554	1 305	1 356	801	834	1 238
Child	1 221	1 639	1 854	1 656	1 667	995	900	1 673
Other relatives	91	123	148	175	155	67	82	81
Nonrelatives	65	101	140	147	232	99	941	166
Institutionalized persons	—	—	74	—	287	1 908	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	3	—	—	8	7	—	6	—
Persons per household	2.88	2.85	2.64	2.63	2.28	2.58	2.24	2.73
Persons per family	3.19	3.27	3.00	3.03	2.87	2.99	2.83	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	359	582	680	643	1 152	268	201	291
In households	359	582	678	643	950	256	201	291
Householder	236	405	456	423	697	176	132	179
Nonfamily householder	93	162	186	153	380	62	62	59
Living alone	91	155	180	145	368	60	59	56
Spouse	98	145	188	174	201	69	51	84
Other relatives	22	28	31	39	44	9	13	26
Nonrelatives	3	4	3	7	8	2	5	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	2	—	202	12	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 023	1 268	1 777	1 542	1 696	937	990	1 381
With own children under 18 years	502	607	768	703	717	450	460	732
Number of own children under 18 years	891	1 227	1 377	1 202	1 222	759	742	1 364
Married-couple families	927	1 116	1 554	1 305	1 356	801	834	1 238
With own children under 18 years	468	540	659	582	527	382	367	651
Number of own children under 18 years	841	1 117	1 210	1 015	918	662	608	1 230
Female householder, no husband present	56	107	158	173	262	96	107	109
With own children under 18 years	20	47	82	90	159	54	73	65
Number of own children under 18 years	29	78	125	137	267	79	108	110
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 383	1 720	2 376	2 050	2 409	3 150	2 336	1 911
Never married	328	418	565	523	702	1 345	1 276	538
Now married, except separated	944	1 137	1 594	1 339	1 413	1 160	886	1 255
Separated	8	16	31	24	39	175	30	20
Widowed	45	45	57	42	77	64	15	21
Divorced	58	104	129	122	178	406	129	77
Females 15 years and over	1 375	1 792	2 451	2 170	2 842	1 290	1 975	1 862
Never married	246	339	459	426	565	258	848	340
Now married, except separated	943	1 138	1 592	1 332	1 396	816	875	1 259
Separated	9	23	28	27	68	20	35	35
Widowed	107	193	221	226	550	102	76	93
Divorced	70	99	151	159	263	94	141	135

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.							
	Tract 115 (pt.)		Tract 116		Tract 117 (pt.)		Tract 118	
	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)				
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	11.4	18.8	29.1	82.4	171.8	—	—	—
Square miles	4.4	7.2	11.2	31.8	66.3	—	—	—
AGE								
All persons	5 143	2 564	4 141	4 167	5 694	—	4	—
Under 5 years	330	259	284	359	487	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	301	242	252	335	489	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	258	147	226	239	445	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	273	97	222	228	387	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	777	155	266	188	255	—	2	—
25 to 34 years	1 108	611	673	792	1 055	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	806	421	673	768	1 149	—	—	—
45 to 54 years	536	236	451	530	629	—	2	—
55 to 64 years	404	180	402	392	406	—	—	—
65 to 74 years	222	154	291	227	260	—	—	—
75 to 84 years	103	54	257	92	103	—	—	—
85 years and over	25	8	144	17	29	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	121	94	109	148	203	—	—	—
16 years and over	4 207	1 903	3 337	3 198	4 189	—	4	—
18 years and over	4 100	1 862	3 239	3 085	4 012	—	4	—
21 years and over	3 884	1 790	3 105	2 966	3 838	—	4	—
60 years and over	504	311	897	521	574	—	—	—
62 years and over	429	272	820	434	508	—	—	—
Median	30.1	31.7	37.0	34.4	32.8	—	36.0	—
Female	2 501	1 269	2 136	2 134	2 819	—	2	—
Under 5 years	151	116	128	180	214	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	154	113	124	167	230	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	121	74	104	124	219	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	147	46	100	102	186	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	343	82	118	109	124	—	1	—
25 to 34 years	512	313	329	418	549	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	405	195	332	386	577	—	—	—
45 to 54 years	273	121	229	253	315	—	1	—
55 to 64 years	197	96	209	205	187	—	—	—
65 to 74 years	117	80	168	120	139	—	—	—
75 to 84 years	62	26	186	58	59	—	—	—
85 years and over	19	7	109	12	20	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	47	40	55	72	85	—	—	—
16 years and over	2 051	960	1 759	1 641	2 114	—	2	—
18 years and over	1 984	944	1 722	1 595	2 028	—	2	—
21 years and over	1 882	906	1 662	1 543	1 947	—	2	—
60 years and over	273	157	571	285	304	—	—	—
62 years and over	236	140	531	238	277	—	—	—
Median	30.8	32.0	39.8	34.3	33.1	—	36.0	—
Male	2 642	1 295	2 005	2 033	2 875	—	2	—
Median age	29.5	31.4	34.5	34.5	32.5	—	36.5	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	5 143	2 564	4 141	4 167	5 694	—	4	—
In households	5 143	2 543	3 986	4 167	5 694	—	4	—
Householder	2 124	928	1 684	1 583	2 007	—	1	—
Family householder	1 236	711	1 080	1 233	1 615	—	1	—
Nonfamily householder	888	217	604	350	392	—	—	—
Living alone	555	160	505	273	329	—	—	—
Spouse	1 064	640	958	1 099	1 475	—	1	—
Child	1 278	813	1 108	1 293	1 985	—	2	—
Other relatives	123	62	75	68	107	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	554	100	161	124	120	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.42	2.74	2.37	2.63	2.84	—	4.00	—
Persons per family	2.99	3.13	2.98	3.00	3.21	—	4.00	—
Persons 65 years and over	350	216	692	336	392	—	—	—
In households	350	216	542	336	392	—	—	—
Householder	222	132	390	215	254	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	86	37	220	78	94	—	—	—
Living alone	79	35	218	76	94	—	—	—
Spouse	93	70	122	99	105	—	—	—
Other relatives	29	9	28	19	30	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	6	5	2	3	3	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 236	711	1 080	1 233	1 615	—	1	—
With own children under 18 years	572	365	486	600	885	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	996	666	868	1 051	1 617	—	—	—
Married-couple families	1 064	640	958	1 099	1 475	—	1	—
With own children under 18 years	470	323	417	518	816	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	842	607	773	923	1 515	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	127	53	86	103	103	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	83	37	50	66	54	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	131	53	71	108	77	—	—	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2 179	950	1 599	1 571	2 117	—	2	—
Never married	931	230	484	343	472	—	1	—
Now married, except separated	1 098	656	989	1 126	1 509	—	1	—
Separated	22	10	17	26	22	—	—	—
Widowed	26	14	50	19	26	—	—	—
Divorced	102	40	59	57	88	—	—	—
Females 15 years and over	2 075	966	1 780	1 663	2 156	—	2	—
Never married	666	181	351	297	386	—	1	—
Now married, except separated	1 093	649	988	1 118	1 512	—	1	—
Separated	31	9	23	26	19	—	—	—
Widowed	112	51	292	111	133	—	—	—
Divorced	173	76	126	111	106	—	—	—

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Centre County	
		Total	State College borough	Tract 115	Tract 128
AGE					
All persons -----	116 552	116 552	34 449	4 671	4 010
Under 5 years -----	6 419	6 419	632	278	218
5 to 9 years -----	6 128	6 128	510	257	167
10 to 14 years -----	5 444	5 444	426	227	114
15 to 19 years -----	11 244	11 244	6 017	246	180
20 to 24 years -----	24 673	24 673	17 818	723	1 314
25 to 34 years -----	18 496	18 496	3 429	981	999
35 to 44 years -----	14 604	14 604	1 696	723	436
45 to 54 years -----	10 118	10 118	1 099	507	209
55 to 64 years -----	8 403	8 403	1 053	385	169
65 to 74 years -----	6 499	6 499	1 018	217	131
75 to 84 years -----	3 457	3 457	569	102	63
85 years and over -----	1 067	1 067	182	25	10
3 and 4 years -----	2 539	2 539	215	109	76
16 years and over -----	97 504	97 504	32 786	3 867	3 493
18 years and over -----	95 078	95 078	32 549	3 769	3 442
21 years and over -----	80 251	80 251	21 115	3 569	3 054
60 years and over -----	15 143	15 143	2 323	490	276
62 years and over -----	13 541	13 541	2 119	418	250
Median -----	27.1	27.1	21.6	30.5	25.1
Female -----	56 696	56 696	15 807	2 266	1 846
Under 5 years -----	3 106	3 106	306	124	107
5 to 9 years -----	2 987	2 987	256	128	94
10 to 14 years -----	2 685	2 685	220	106	61
15 to 19 years -----	5 614	5 614	3 084	133	100
20 to 24 years -----	10 664	10 664	7 551	317	500
25 to 34 years -----	8 534	8 534	1 319	450	426
35 to 44 years -----	7 181	7 181	865	365	223
45 to 54 years -----	5 078	5 078	577	258	117
55 to 64 years -----	4 344	4 344	575	190	91
65 to 74 years -----	3 589	3 589	563	115	72
75 to 84 years -----	2 140	2 140	369	61	48
85 years and over -----	774	774	122	19	7
3 and 4 years -----	1 220	1 220	102	42	36
16 years and over -----	47 414	47 414	14 976	1 887	1 573
18 years and over -----	46 223	46 223	14 851	1 824	1 548
21 years and over -----	38 954	38 954	9 196	1 730	1 376
60 years and over -----	8 691	8 691	1 367	267	164
62 years and over -----	7 850	7 850	1 254	231	152
Median -----	28.6	28.6	21.5	31.5	25.9
Male -----	59 856	59 856	18 642	2 405	2 164
Median age -----	25.9	25.9	21.7	29.7	24.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons -----	116 552	116 552	34 449	4 671	4 010
In households -----	103 543	103 543	23 281	4 671	4 008
Householder -----	40 730	40 730	9 629	1 950	1 786
Family householder -----	25 351	25 351	2 961	1 128	714
Nonfamily householder -----	15 379	15 379	6 668	822	1 072
Living alone -----	9 591	9 591	2 677	514	531
Spouse -----	21 738	21 738	2 479	974	587
Child -----	26 927	26 927	2 317	1 127	673
Other relatives -----	2 228	2 228	258	109	51
Nones relatives -----	11 920	11 920	8 598	511	911
Institutionalized persons -----	1 804	1 804	21	-	2
Other persons in group quarters -----	11 205	11 205	11 147	-	-
Persons per household -----	2.55	2.55	2.43	2.40	2.27
Persons per family -----	3.01	3.01	2.73	2.96	2.87
Persons 65 years and over -----	11 023	11 023	1 769	344	204
In households -----	10 399	10 399	1 747	344	204
Householder -----	7 145	7 145	1 214	219	144
Nonfamily householder -----	3 190	3 190	585	86	68
Living alone -----	3 075	3 075	545	79	65
Spouse -----	2 636	2 636	458	92	48
Other relatives -----	517	517	48	27	11
Nones relatives -----	101	101	27	6	1
Institutionalized persons -----	623	623	21	-	-
Other persons in group quarters -----	1	1	1	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families -----	25 351	25 351	2 961	1 128	714
With own children under 18 years -----	11 516	11 516	1 073	490	332
Number of own children under 18 years -----	20 314	20 314	1 784	863	559
Married-couple families -----	21 788	21 788	2 497	973	597
With own children under 18 years -----	9 757	9 757	888	403	273
Number of own children under 18 years -----	17 640	17 640	1 526	735	476
Female householder, no husband present -----	2 579	2 579	328	113	91
With own children under 18 years -----	1 368	1 368	157	70	48
Number of own children under 18 years -----	2 109	2 109	213	107	88
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over -----	50 643	50 643	17 856	2 001	1 927
Never married -----	24 354	24 354	14 758	854	1 226
Now married, except separated -----	22 674	22 674	2 682	1 003	623
Separated -----	553	553	61	20	10
Widowed -----	868	868	114	26	13
Divorced -----	2 194	2 194	241	98	55
Females 15 years and over -----	47 918	47 918	15 025	1 908	1 584
Never married -----	18 178	18 178	11 321	611	758
Now married, except separated -----	22 349	22 349	2 631	998	607
Separated -----	598	598	85	28	27
Widowed -----	4 150	4 150	581	106	81
Divorced -----	2 643	2 643	407	165	111

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County			Remainder of Centre County			
	Tract 121		Tract 122	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 112		
	Tract 115 (pt.)						
AGE							
All persons -----	4 868	5 367	4 010	4 200	4 521	4 671	
Under 5 years -----	22	—	218	262	249	278	
5 to 9 years -----	4	—	167	215	159	257	
10 to 14 years -----	1	1	114	187	150	227	
15 to 19 years -----	1	1	180	195	205	246	
20 to 24 years -----	1 928	2 864	1 314	430	1 254	723	
25 to 34 years -----	2 706	2 363	1 207	1 193	981	723	
35 to 44 years -----	184	121	999	692	529	723	
45 to 54 years -----	15	16	436	455	330	507	
55 to 64 years -----	4	1	209	292	259	385	
65 to 74 years -----	2	1	169	190	119	217	
75 to 84 years -----	2	—	131	65	63	102	
85 years and over -----	—	—	63	10	11	25	
3 and 4 years -----	9	—	76	117	86	109	
16 years and over -----	4 841	5 366	3 493	3 505	3 938	3 867	
18 years and over -----	4 830	5 357	3 442	3 411	3 873	3 769	
21 years and over -----	1 593	1 290	3 054	3 295	3 463	3 569	
60 years and over -----	3	—	276	407	308	490	
62 years and over -----	2	—	250	354	258	418	
Median -----	20.4	19.9	25.1	31.9	26.4	30.5	
Female -----	3 112	2 106	1 846	1 580	2 095	2 266	
Under 5 years -----	14	—	107	120	130	124	
5 to 9 years -----	3	—	94	100	72	128	
10 to 14 years -----	1	—	61	85	75	106	
15 to 19 years -----	1 294	1 230	100	86	123	133	
20 to 24 years -----	1 722	636	500	140	462	317	
25 to 34 years -----	66	34	426	350	574	450	
35 to 44 years -----	9	6	223	243	259	365	
45 to 54 years -----	1	—	117	181	168	258	
55 to 64 years -----	1	—	91	139	122	190	
65 to 74 years -----	1	—	72	93	66	115	
75 to 84 years -----	—	—	48	35	38	61	
85 years and over -----	—	—	7	8	6	19	
3 and 4 years -----	6	—	36	56	47	42	
16 years and over -----	3 094	2 106	1 573	1 260	1 807	1 887	
18 years and over -----	3 087	2 099	1 548	1 217	1 767	1 824	
21 years and over -----	914	384	1 376	1 164	1 572	1 730	
60 years and over -----	1	—	164	205	162	267	
62 years and over -----	1	—	152	173	142	231	
Median -----	20.3	19.8	25.9	31.9	27.4	31.5	
Male -----	1 756	3 261	2 164	2 620	2 426	2 405	
Median age -----	20.5	20.0	24.5	31.8	25.6	29.7	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons -----	4 868	5 367	4 010	4 200	4 521	4 671	
In households -----	562	1	4 008	3 178	4 515	4 671	
Householder -----	171	1	1 786	1 237	2 048	1 950	
Family householder -----	40	—	714	931	894	1 128	
Nonfamily householder -----	131	1	1 072	306	1 154	822	
Living alone -----	8	1	531	245	654	514	
Spouse -----	35	—	587	791	750	974	
Child -----	29	—	673	984	763	1 127	
Other relatives -----	3	—	51	67	65	109	
Nonrelatives -----	324	—	911	99	889	511	
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	—	1 022	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters -----	4 306	5 366	2	—	6	—	
Persons per household -----	3.44	1.00	2.27	2.57	2.21	2.40	
Persons per family -----	2.75	—	2.87	2.98	2.78	2.96	
Persons 65 years and over -----	2	—	204	265	193	344	
In households -----	1	—	204	256	193	344	
Householder -----	1	—	144	176	128	219	
Nonfamily householder -----	1	—	68	62	60	86	
Living alone -----	1	—	65	60	57	79	
Spouse -----	—	—	48	69	50	92	
Other relatives -----	—	—	11	9	10	27	
Nonrelatives -----	—	—	1	2	5	6	
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	—	9	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families -----	40	—	714	931	894	1 128	
With own children under 18 years -----	20	—	332	444	390	490	
Number of own children under 18 years -----	27	—	559	748	616	863	
Married-couple families -----	37	—	597	796	751	973	
With own children under 18 years -----	18	—	273	377	307	403	
Number of own children under 18 years -----	23	—	476	653	500	735	
Female householder, no husband present -----	2	—	91	96	98	113	
With own children under 18 years -----	1	—	48	54	65	70	
Number of own children under 18 years -----	1	—	68	79	91	107	
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over -----	1 747	3 260	1 927	2 261	2 145	2 001	
Never married -----	1 690	3 222	1 226	779	1 191	854	
Now married, except separated -----	50	31	623	1 009	788	1 003	
Separated -----	—	3	10	110	27	20	
Widowed -----	1	—	13	56	15	26	
Divorced -----	6	4	55	307	124	98	
Females 15 years and over -----	3 094	2 106	1 584	1 275	1 818	1 908	
Never married -----	3 034	2 081	758	255	792	611	
Now married, except separated -----	52	18	607	805	785	998	
Separated -----	4	3	27	19	33	28	
Widowed -----	2	1	81	102	72	106	
Divorced -----	2	3	111	94	136	165	

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		
		Total	State College borough	Tract 112
AGE				
All persons -----	2 801	2 801	1 331	853
Under 5 years -----	107	107	42	1
5 to 9 years -----	80	80	20	-
10 to 14 years -----	81	81	22	4
15 to 19 years -----	305	305	252	9
20 to 24 years -----	958	958	696	184
25 to 34 years -----	804	804	194	468
35 to 44 years -----	322	322	72	147
45 to 54 years -----	77	77	15	27
55 to 64 years -----	43	43	10	11
65 to 74 years -----	14	14	5	2
75 to 84 years -----	8	8	2	-
85 years and over -----	2	2	1	-
3 and 4 years -----	43	43	16	1
16 years and over -----	2 517	2 517	1 245	847
18 years and over -----	2 482	2 482	1 234	842
21 years and over -----	2 016	2 016	791	835
60 years and over -----	39	39	12	3
62 years and over -----	34	34	12	3
Median -----	23.9	23.9	21.6	30.8
Female -----	1 000	1 000	684	13
Under 5 years -----	51	51	19	1
5 to 9 years -----	31	31	6	-
10 to 14 years -----	47	47	10	4
15 to 19 years -----	168	168	145	1
20 to 24 years -----	416	416	374	-
25 to 34 years -----	153	153	81	3
35 to 44 years -----	75	75	29	3
45 to 54 years -----	27	27	9	1
55 to 64 years -----	15	15	4	-
65 to 74 years -----	9	9	4	-
75 to 84 years -----	6	6	2	-
85 years and over -----	2	2	1	-
3 and 4 years -----	20	20	7	1
16 years and over -----	865	865	648	7
18 years and over -----	850	850	644	7
21 years and over -----	587	587	391	7
60 years and over -----	22	22	8	-
62 years and over -----	21	21	8	-
Median -----	21.6	21.6	21.4	25.5
Male -----	1 801	1 801	647	840
Median age -----	26.0	26.0	21.8	30.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons -----	2 801	2 801	1 331	853
In households -----	1 458	1 458	830	16
Householder -----	594	594	364	4
Family householder -----	204	204	76	4
Nonfamily householder -----	390	390	288	-
Living alone -----	213	213	141	-
Spouse -----	149	149	59	5
Child -----	329	329	99	7
Other relatives -----	35	35	15	-
Nonrelatives -----	351	351	293	-
Institutionalized persons -----	842	842	-	837
Other persons in group quarters -----	501	501	501	-
Persons per household -----	2.31	2.31	2.13	3.75
Persons per family -----	3.34	3.34	3.13	3.75
Persons 65 years and over -----	24	24	8	2
In households -----	20	20	8	-
Householder -----	11	11	3	-
Nonfamily householder -----	10	10	3	-
Living alone -----	10	10	3	-
Spouse -----	4	4	2	-
Other relatives -----	5	5	3	-
Nonrelatives -----	-	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons -----	4	4	-	2
Other persons in group quarters -----	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families -----	204	204	76	4
With own children under 18 years -----	137	137	45	4
Number of own children under 18 years -----	286	286	86	7
Married-couple families -----	153	153	58	4
With own children under 18 years -----	105	105	37	4
Number of own children under 18 years -----	214	214	70	7
Female householder, no husband present -----	36	36	12	-
With own children under 18 years -----	24	24	6	-
Number of own children under 18 years -----	60	60	13	-
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over -----	1 662	1 662	598	840
Never married -----	1 156	1 156	510	541
Now married, except separated -----	319	319	75	143
Separated -----	66	66	4	56
Widowed -----	11	11	1	8
Divorced -----	110	110	8	92
Females 15 years and over -----	871	871	649	8
Never married -----	658	658	560	3
Now married, except separated -----	159	159	68	4
Separated -----	12	12	4	1
Widowed -----	18	18	7	-
Divorced -----	24	24	10	-

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County	State College borough, Centre County	
		Total	State College borough		Tract 128	Tract 121
AGE						
All persons	3 841	3 841	2 836	703	874	703
Under 5 years	336	336	225	87	100	87
5 to 9 years	201	201	110	55	21	55
10 to 14 years	120	120	55	28	1	28
15 to 19 years	342	342	290	13	102	13
20 to 24 years	719	719	648	59	147	59
25 to 34 years	1 400	1 400	1 127	330	434	330
35 to 44 years	449	449	252	78	63	78
45 to 54 years	155	155	69	29	2	29
55 to 64 years	64	64	25	8	1	8
65 to 74 years	32	32	19	13	—	13
75 to 84 years	22	22	16	3	3	3
85 years and over	1	1	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	129	129	88	37	33	37
16 years and over	3 166	3 166	2 438	527	752	527
18 years and over	3 124	3 124	2 420	525	745	525
21 years and over	2 672	2 672	1 998	513	614	513
60 years and over	78	78	45	19	3	19
62 years and over	70	70	41	17	3	17
Median	26.3	26.3	25.7	28.0	26.8	28.0
Female	1 741	1 741	1 247	328	440	328
Under 5 years	184	184	122	50	50	50
5 to 9 years	98	98	48	22	9	22
10 to 14 years	62	62	35	19	—	19
15 to 19 years	161	161	139	7	68	7
20 to 24 years	301	301	278	23	75	23
25 to 34 years	598	598	464	149	210	149
35 to 44 years	209	209	105	32	24	32
45 to 54 years	71	71	29	16	2	16
55 to 64 years	34	34	13	4	1	4
65 to 74 years	10	10	5	4	—	4
75 to 84 years	13	13	9	2	1	2
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	76	76	53	23	20	23
16 years and over	1 389	1 389	1 038	233	381	233
18 years and over	1 370	1 370	1 031	233	379	233
21 years and over	1 154	1 154	824	229	291	229
60 years and over	35	35	17	7	1	7
62 years and over	31	31	16	6	1	6
Median	26.0	26.0	25.0	27.6	25.8	27.6
Male	2 100	2 100	1 589	375	434	375
Median age	26.5	26.5	26.2	28.5	27.8	28.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	3 841	3 841	2 836	703	874	703
In households	3 296	3 296	2 299	703	676	703
Householder	1 200	1 200	866	246	254	246
Family householder	725	725	495	168	212	168
Nonfamily householder	475	475	371	78	42	78
Living alone	235	235	161	24	17	24
Spouse	726	726	481	161	212	161
Child	744	744	416	179	122	179
Other relatives	59	59	36	18	2	18
Nonrelatives	567	567	500	99	86	99
Institutionalized persons	8	8	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	537	537	537	—	198	—
Persons per household	2.60	2.60	2.53	2.78	2.59	2.78
Persons per family	2.97	2.97	2.78	3.03	2.58	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	55	55	35	16	3	16
In households	54	54	35	16	3	16
Householder	29	29	19	6	3	6
Nonfamily householder	9	9	8	1	3	1
Living alone	8	8	7	—	3	—
Spouse	7	7	5	4	—	4
Other relatives	15	15	8	5	—	5
Nonrelatives	3	3	3	1	—	1
Institutionalized persons	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	725	725	495	168	212	168
With own children under 18 years	429	429	262	104	107	104
Number of own children under 18 years	688	688	395	173	122	173
Married-couple families	678	678	463	152	211	152
With own children under 18 years	401	401	245	94	106	94
Number of own children under 18 years	648	648	371	160	121	160
Female householder, no husband present	29	29	19	6	1	6
With own children under 18 years	20	20	12	5	1	5
Number of own children under 18 years	28	28	17	6	1	6
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	1 787	1 787	1 404	296	371	296
Never married	982	982	841	116	149	116
Now married, except separated	778	778	543	174	218	174
Separated	12	12	9	2	2	2
Widowed	4	4	4	2	—	2
Divorced	11	11	7	2	2	2
Females 15 years and over	1 397	1 397	1 042	237	381	237
Never married	571	571	500	46	164	46
Now married, except separated	778	778	516	178	215	178
Separated	8	8	6	3	—	3
Widowed	16	16	9	5	1	5
Divorced	24	24	11	5	1	5

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County	
		Total	State College borough
AGE			
All persons	1 350	1 350	763
Under 5 years	60	60	18
5 to 9 years	71	71	26
10 to 14 years	69	69	19
15 to 19 years	202	202	165
20 to 24 years	381	381	317
25 to 34 years	272	272	120
35 to 44 years	151	151	56
45 to 54 years	74	74	20
55 to 64 years	31	31	8
65 to 74 years	23	23	8
75 to 84 years	12	12	3
85 years and over	4	4	3
3 and 4 years	27	27	7
16 years and over	1 143	1 143	698
18 years and over	1 113	1 113	683
21 years and over	825	825	423
60 years and over	53	53	20
62 years and over	46	46	16
Median	22.5	22.5	21.4
Female	644	644	363
Under 5 years	27	27	5
5 to 9 years	30	30	10
10 to 14 years	42	42	8
15 to 19 years	102	102	84
20 to 24 years	169	169	147
25 to 34 years	117	117	56
35 to 44 years	83	83	31
45 to 54 years	36	36	9
55 to 64 years	17	17	5
65 to 74 years	11	11	4
75 to 84 years	7	7	2
85 years and over	3	3	2
3 and 4 years	14	14	2
16 years and over	539	539	338
18 years and over	526	526	331
21 years and over	385	385	201
60 years and over	29	29	12
62 years and over	24	24	9
Median	22.3	22.3	21.4
Male	706	706	400
Median age	22.7	22.7	21.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 350	1 350	763
In households	1 001	1 001	511
Householder	358	358	190
Family householder	178	178	67
Nonfamily householder	180	180	123
Living alone	89	89	53
Spouse	166	166	60
Child	264	264	90
Other relatives	25	25	13
Nonrelatives	188	188	158
Institutionalized persons	97	97	—
Other persons in group quarters	252	252	252
Persons per household	2.54	2.54	2.54
Persons per family	3.11	3.11	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	39	39	14
In households	36	36	14
Householder	26	26	8
Nonfamily householder	9	9	3
Living alone	9	9	3
Spouse	7	7	3
Other relatives	2	2	2
Nonrelatives	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	3	3	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	178	178	67
With own children under 18 years	103	103	34
Number of own children under 18 years	219	219	73
Married-couple families	136	136	53
With own children under 18 years	73	73	25
Number of own children under 18 years	170	170	52
Female householder, no husband present	30	30	10
With own children under 18 years	24	24	8
Number of own children under 18 years	42	42	19
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	605	605	360
Never married	392	392	289
Now married, except separated	167	167	63
Separated	16	16	—
Widowed	6	6	2
Divorced	24	24	6
Females 15 years and over	545	545	340
Never married	315	315	258
Now married, except separated	183	183	68
Separated	7	7	3
Widowed	16	16	5
Divorced	24	24	6

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County	
		Total	State College borough
AGE			
All persons	115 655	115 655	33 951
Under 5 years	6 375	6 375	620
5 to 9 years	6 078	6 078	491
10 to 14 years	5 402	5 402	414
15 to 19 years	11 138	11 138	5 932
20 to 24 years	24 424	24 424	17 607
25 to 34 years	18 317	18 317	3 349
35 to 44 years	14 500	14 500	1 653
45 to 54 years	10 057	10 057	1 082
55 to 64 years	8 377	8 377	1 047
65 to 74 years	6 476	6 476	1 010
75 to 84 years	3 446	3 446	566
85 years and over	1 065	1 065	180
3 and 4 years	2 517	2 517	209
16 years and over	96 746	96 746	32 332
18 years and over	94 342	94 342	32 106
21 years and over	79 678	79 678	20 820
60 years and over	15 095	15 095	2 305
62 years and over	13 499	13 499	2 104
Median	27.1	27.1	21.6
Female	56 264	56 264	15 577
Under 5 years	3 086	3 086	303
5 to 9 years	2 962	2 962	247
10 to 14 years	2 661	2 661	215
15 to 19 years	5 565	5 565	3 045
20 to 24 years	10 559	10 559	7 457
25 to 34 years	8 450	8 450	1 280
35 to 44 years	7 118	7 118	841
45 to 54 years	5 048	5 048	570
55 to 64 years	4 331	4 331	572
65 to 74 years	3 578	3 578	559
75 to 84 years	2 133	2 133	367
85 years and over	773	773	121
3 and 4 years	1 210	1 210	101
16 years and over	47 053	47 053	14 764
18 years and over	45 872	45 872	14 644
21 years and over	38 674	38 674	9 055
60 years and over	8 665	8 665	1 357
62 years and over	7 828	7 828	1 246
Median	28.7	28.7	21.5
Male	59 391	59 391	18 374
Median age	25.9	25.9	21.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	115 655	115 655	33 951
In households	102 828	102 828	22 917
Householder	40 473	40 473	9 495
Family householder	25 226	25 226	2 916
Nonfamily householder	15 247	15 247	6 579
Living alone	9 522	9 522	2 637
Spouse	21 615	21 615	2 435
Child	26 745	26 745	2 255
Other relatives	2 209	2 209	247
Nonrelatives	11 786	11 786	8 485
Institutionalized persons	1 756	1 756	21
Other persons in group quarters	11 071	11 071	11 013
Persons per household	2.55	2.55	2.43
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.72
Persons 65 years and over	10 987	10 987	1 756
In households	10 365	10 365	1 734
Householder	7 120	7 120	1 206
Nonfamily householder	3 182	3 182	582
Living alone	3 067	3 067	542
Spouse	2 629	2 629	455
Child	516	516	47
Other relatives	100	100	26
Nonrelatives	621	621	21
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters			
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	25 226	25 226	2 916
With own children under 18 years	11 450	11 450	1 051
Number of own children under 18 years	20 165	20 165	1 734
Married-couple families	21 691	21 691	2 460
With own children under 18 years	9 708	9 708	870
Number of own children under 18 years	17 521	17 521	1 487
Female householder, no husband present	2 560	2 560	324
With own children under 18 years	1 354	1 354	154
Number of own children under 18 years	2 084	2 084	204
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	50 245	50 245	17 614
Never married	24 102	24 102	14 567
Now married, except separated	22 558	22 558	2 638
Separated	545	545	61
Widowed	865	865	113
Divorced	2 175	2 175	235
Females 15 years and over	47 555	47 555	14 812
Never married	17 988	17 988	11 165
Now married, except separated	22 213	22 213	2 582
Separated	594	594	84
Widowed	4 136	4 136	578
Divorced	2 624	2 624	403

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		State College, PA MSA		Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County						State College borough, Centre County	
		Total	State College boroug	Total	State College boroug	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 124	Tract 127	Tract 128	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	123 786	123 786	38 923	5 143	4 141	5 694	4 471	2 513	4 987	2 513	2 378	4 010	213
White	116 552	116 552	34 449	4 671	4 008	5 598	4 082	107	45	4	4	4	4
Black	2 801	2 801	1 331	1 72	66	27	3	9	9	4	4	4	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	179	179	57	9	7	3	3	9	9	4	4	4	4
Eskimo	7	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	168	168	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	3 841	3 841	2 836	2 836	272	51	55	256	74	74	74	703	699
Pacific Islander	3 807	3 807	1 200	1 200	113	26	55	256	74	74	74	235	235
Chinese	1 494	1 494	186	124	10	6	6	13	11	11	11	17	17
Filipino	186	186	146	146	18	1	6	30	5	5	5	34	34
Japanese	256	256	518	518	78	10	17	74	20	20	20	123	123
Asian Indian	753	753	733	541	36	7	12	23	4	4	4	200	200
Korean	733	733	109	96	5	2	—	3	5	5	5	19	19
Vietnamese	109	109	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tai	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	34	34	233	165	22	2	7	22	2	2	2	59	59
Pacific Islander	34	34	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	6	6	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	9	9	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Guamanian	6	6	13	12	12	19	9	11	11	11	11	57	57
Other Pacific Islander	13	13	413	250	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	413	413	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	123 786	123 786	38 923	5 143	4 141	5 694	4 471	2 513	4 987	2 513	2 378	4 010	213
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 350	1 350	763	68	29	36	29	75	45	45	45	14	14
Mexican	207	207	90	7	5	8	8	20	9	9	9	77	77
Puerto Rican	476	476	264	24	13	3	3	20	1	1	1	7	7
Cuban	72	72	56	22	1	3	3	5	1	1	1	77	77
Other, Hispanic	595	595	353	35	10	22	22	36	30	30	30	4 812	4 812
Not of Hispanic origin	122 436	122 436	38 160	5 075	4 112	5 658	4 396	2 468	—	—	—	—	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	123 786	123 786	38 923	5 143	4 141	5 694	4 471	2 513	4 987	2 513	2 378	4 010	213
White	116 552	116 552	34 449	4 671	4 008	5 598	4 082	107	45	45	45	4010	4010
Hispanic origin	897	897	498	48	20	25	25	62	31	31	31	108	108
Not of Hispanic origin	115 655	115 655	33 951	4 623	3 988	5 573	4 020	107	45	45	45	3 902	3 902
Black	2 801	2 801	1 331	1 72	66	27	27	107	107	107	107	213	213
Hispanic origin	75	75	29	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 726	2 726	1 302	166	66	27	27	107	107	107	107	205	205
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	179	179	57	9	7	3	3	9	9	9	9	4	4
Hispanic origin	8	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	171	171	55	9	7	3	3	9	9	9	9	4	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 841	3 841	2 836	2 836	272	51	55	256	74	74	74	703	703
Hispanic origin	24	24	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Not of Hispanic origin	3 817	3 817	2 815	2 815	272	50	54	255	68	68	68	697	697
Other, race	413	413	213	19	9	11	11	12	12	12	12	53	53
Hispanic origin	346	346	213	14	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
Not of Hispanic origin	67	67	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)
State College borough, Centre County—Con.											
RACE	All persons	6 449	6 166	5 941	1 932	4 471	3 154	3 314	2 509	4 987	4 010
White	6 067	4 868	5 367	1 837	4 082	2 922	2 745	128	2 374	2 123	4 4
Black	166	13	6	28	9	10	5	4	4	4	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	11	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	1	—	—	62	256	122	74	239	74	703	699
Asian or Pacific Islander	184	874	322	314	90	46	130	25	25	235	235
Asian	182	867	314	98	31	13	13	10	11	17	17
Chinese	40	515	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	16	15	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	10	18	20	3	30	15	15	11	5	34	34
Korean	65	93	59	15	74	14	14	14	20	20	20
Vietnamese	34	172	65	6	23	23	23	14	14	133	133
Cambodian	4	23	31	1	3	4	4	5	4	200	200
Khmer	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
Lao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	10	27	19	6	22	4	4	16	2	2	59
Pacific Islander	2	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hawaiian	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	28	58	44	3	17	11	20	12	57	57
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	6 449	6 166	5 941	1 932	4 471	3 154	3 314	2 509	2 509	4 987	4 010
Hispanic origin (of any race)	71	127	120	24	75	66	60	45	45	175	14
Mexican	8	17	14	—	14	8	9	5	5	302	308
Puerto Rican	17	46	42	4	20	28	21	9	9	77	77
Cuban	6	11	6	3	5	5	12	1	1	7	7
Other Hispanic	40	53	58	16	36	25	18	30	30	77	77
Not of Hispanic origin	6 378	6 039	5 821	1 908	4 396	3 088	3 254	2 464	2 464	4 812	4 812
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	6 449	6 166	5 941	1 932	4 471	3 154	3 314	2 509	2 509	4 987	4 010
White	6 067	4 868	5 347	1 837	4 082	2 922	2 745	128	2 374	2 123	4 4
Hispanic origin	43	61	71	22	52	55	55	31	31	106	106
Non of Hispanic origin	6 024	4 807	5 296	1 815	4 020	2 877	2 877	243	243	3 902	3 902
Black	166	353	202	28	107	89	128	45	45	213	213
Hispanic origin	2	7	6	—	—	3	2	1	1	8	8
Not of Hispanic origin	164	346	196	28	107	86	126	44	44	205	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	13	6	2	9	10	5	4	4	4	4
Hispanic origin	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3	12	6	2	9	10	5	4	4	4	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	184	874	322	62	256	122	74	239	74	703	699
Hispanic origin	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Not of Hispanic origin	184	871	318	62	255	122	238	111	20	697	697
Other race	28	58	3	17	12	12	12	12	12	57	57
Hispanic origin	25	55	39	2	5	5	5	5	5	53	53
Not of Hispanic origin	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

	Census Tract or Block Numbering Area						Remainder of Centre County					
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	
RACE												
All persons	4 016	2 946	3 495	3 402	4 553	3 830	3 531	4 591	6 028	5 311	6 363	
White	4 003	2 934	3 460	3 397	4 532	3 817	3 522	4 574	6 012	5 277	6 315	
Block	2	2	10	1	6	1	10	12	1	12	23	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	5	7	4	7	9	5	2	2	2	1	
American Indian	—	3	6	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eskimo	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	5	4	11	—	8	3	12	14	14	18	
Asian	2	2	4	11	—	2	3	3	11	11	18	
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Filipino	1	—	9	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	3	
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	
Asian Indian	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lao/other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Other race	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	1	5	2	
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	4 016	2 946	3 495	3 402	4 553	3 830	3 531	4 591	6 028	5 311	6 363	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	13	10	4	4	8	4	3	15	24	17	23	
Mexican	—	4	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	3	6	
Puerto Rican	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	2	2	4	7	
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	3	6	18	1	3	2	—	—	22	—	10	
Not of Hispanic origin	4 003	2 936	3 472	3 398	4 545	3 826	3 528	4 576	6 004	5 294	6 340	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	4 016	2 946	3 495	3 402	4 553	3 830	3 531	4 591	6 028	5 311	6 363	
White	4 003	2 934	3 460	3 397	4 532	3 817	3 522	4 574	6 012	5 277	6 315	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	10	15	4	15	3	3	15	23	12	21	
Block	2	2	10	3 445	3 393	4 524	3 814	3 519	4 559	5 989	5 265	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	2	2	—	—	6	—	10	—	—	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	2	2	—	—	10	6	6	10	12	22	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	2	2	3	2	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	6	5	—	—	1	1	6	6	12	21	
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	2	5	—	—	6	4	7	2	14	21	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	8	12	14	21	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	2	3	—	—	5	11	7	5	14	5	
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	12	2	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	7	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Reminder of Centre County—Con.

		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area						Reminder of Centre County—Con.					
		Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)	
RACE	All persons												
White	5 113	4 987	4 984	5 143	2 564	4 141	4 167	4 167	4 167	5 694	4	4	
Black	4 200	4 521	4 684	4 671	2 480	4 008	4 094	4 094	4 094	5 598	27	27	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	24	150	87	172	24	1	7	7	7	3	3	3	
American Indian	24	16	5	9	1	1	4	4	4	3	3	3	
Eskimo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	281	182	272	45	51	24	26	26	55	55	55	
Asian	12	278	182	271	44	26	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Chinese	12	55	66	113	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Filipino	3	10	7	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Japanese	6	46	19	18	5	10	9	9	9	17	17	17	
Asian Indian	1	60	50	78	3	10	7	2	2	12	12	12	
Korean	2	84	22	36	3	7	7	2	2	-	-	-	
Vietnamese	1	3	2	5	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	
Cambodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laotian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hawaiian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Samoan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other race	24	19	26	19	19	14	9	9	9	20	11	11	
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	5 113	4 987	4 984	5 143	2 564	4 141	4 167	4 167	4 167	5 694	4	4	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	104	89	48	68	28	5	14	14	14	36	36	36	
Mexican	20	11	8	7	13	13	16	16	16	3	3	3	
Puerto Rican	63	36	18	24	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	
Cuban	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	
Other Hispanic	15	41	21	35	11	10	11	11	11	22	22	22	
Not of Hispanic origin	5 009	4 898	4 936	5 075	2 536	4 112	4 126	4 126	4 126	5 638	5 638	5 638	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	5 113	4 987	4 984	5 143	2 564	4 141	4 167	4 167	4 167	5 694	4	4	
White	4 200	4 521	4 684	4 671	2 480	4 008	4 094	4 094	4 094	5 598	27	27	
Hispanic origin	50	71	23	48	17	20	21	21	21	25	25	25	
Not of Hispanic origin	4 150	4 450	4 661	4 623	2 443	3 988	4 073	4 073	4 073	5 573	5 573	5 573	
Black	653	150	87	172	24	66	66	66	66	23	23	23	
Hispanic origin	29	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	824	147	81	166	24	66	77	77	77	22	22	22	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	24	16	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	
Hispanic origin	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	19	16	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	281	182	272	45	51	26	26	26	55	55	55	
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	12	280	182	272	45	50	26	26	26	54	54	54	
Other race	24	19	26	19	14	14	9	9	9	20	11	11	
Hispanic origin	20	14	14	14	7	5	3	3	3	10	10	10	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	5	5	5	7	5	3	3	3	1	1	1	

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County					
		Total	State College borough	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 124	Tract 127	Tract 128
All housing units.....	46 195	46 195	11 623	2 219	1 743	2 073	1 952	1 171	2 255
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	42 683	42 683	10 938	2 124	1 684	2 007	1 860	1 069	2 144
Owner-occupied housing units.....	25 531	25 531	2 603	1 080	1 200	1 658	368	687	422
Percent of occupied housing units.....	59.8	59.8	23.8	50.8	71.3	82.6	19.8	64.3	19.7
White.....	25 215	25 215	2 526	1 022	1 173	1 637	357	668	401
Black.....	82	82	14	16	11	6	2	7	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	21	21	1	1	2	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	194	194	60	40	11	10	8	11	19
Other race.....	19	19	2	1	3	4	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	89	89	17	6	5	8	2	4	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	25 143	25 143	2 511	1 017	1 170	1 633	355	665	397
Renter-occupied housing units.....	17 152	17 152	8 335	1 044	484	349	1 492	382	1 722
White.....	15 515	15 515	7 103	928	466	343	1 340	357	1 385
Black.....	512	512	350	48	8	2	47	11	89
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	35	35	18	2	3	—	2	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1 006	1 006	806	59	5	2	95	10	227
Other race.....	84	84	58	7	2	2	8	3	20
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	269	269	173	19	6	4	31	9	51
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	15 330	15 330	6 984	917	462	341	1 314	351	1 355
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	3 512	3 512	685	95	59	66	92	102	111
For sale only.....	274	274	60	15	26	10	6	13	4
For rent.....	955	955	415	53	15	20	64	42	102
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	298	298	69	11	5	5	4	39	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1 443	1 443	46	5	5	12	7	—	2
For migrant workers.....	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	540	540	95	11	8	18	11	8	1
Boarded up.....	21	21	1	—	1	2	1	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	1 328	1 328	1 000	75	12	6	179	21	89
2 rooms.....	2 737	2 737	1 606	184	82	37	258	38	211
3 rooms.....	4 848	4 848	2 365	219	230	75	426	95	430
4 rooms.....	7 486	7 486	2 277	361	217	159	398	158	710
5 rooms.....	7 903	7 903	1 173	294	200	343	176	156	334
6 rooms.....	8 240	8 240	1 024	337	269	417	143	199	168
7 rooms.....	5 443	5 443	748	220	239	389	129	173	84
8 or more rooms.....	8 210	8 210	1 430	529	494	647	243	331	229
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.3	3.9	5.4	6.0	6.5	3.8	6.1	4.1
Mean, all housing units.....	5.5	5.5	4.4	5.6	6.0	6.6	4.3	6.2	4.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.4	3.9	5.4	6.0	6.5	3.8	6.2	4.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	6.3	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.5	7.1	7.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.4	4.6	3.3	4.6	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	25 375	25 375	2 736	1 069	1 129	1 793	422	661	365
1, attached.....	2 180	2 180	743	284	30	29	76	131	295
2.....	1 723	1 723	372	121	116	40	64	68	8
3 or 4.....	1 611	1 611	547	61	39	15	148	15	62
5 to 9.....	2 266	2 266	983	148	22	21	199	50	220
10 to 19.....	2 843	2 843	1 602	361	5	—	130	110	594
20 to 49.....	2 752	2 752	2 016	128	29	—	297	29	394
50 or more.....	2 647	2 647	2 403	—	147	—	600	—	297
Mobile home or trailer.....	4 102	4 102	88	28	202	162	—	87	—
Other.....	696	696	133	19	24	13	16	20	20
Occupied housing units.....	42 683	42 683	10 938	2 124	1 684	2 007	1 860	1 069	2 144
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	10 072	10 072	2 998	555	505	329	606	282	591
2 persons.....	14 270	14 270	3 613	734	561	619	584	416	788
3 persons.....	8 118	8 118	2 067	408	263	420	302	177	389
4 persons.....	6 705	6 705	1 424	280	240	417	188	132	267
5 persons.....	2 560	2 560	611	115	87	157	123	41	79
6 or more persons.....	958	958	225	32	28	65	57	21	30
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.29	2.29	2.18	2.19	2.10	2.63	2.05	2.11	2.11
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.42	2.42	2.21	2.42	2.35	2.80	2.21	2.21	2.56
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.06	2.06	2.17	1.92	1.50—	1.86	2.00	1.83	2.02
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	40 985	40 985	9 720	2 081	1 675	1 993	1 678	1 061	2 021
1.01 to 1.50.....	1 129	1 129	746	31	7	12	123	4	55
1.51 or more.....	569	569	472	12	2	2	59	4	68
Mean.....	.46	.46	.56	.43	.39	.43	.54	.37	.53
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	18 988	18 988	2 208	991	928	1 359	332	564	350
Less than \$20,000.....	548	548	2	3	4	1	1	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2 087	2 087	10	4	17	43	—	3	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	3 551	3 551	97	35	62	136	11	34	11
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	4 557	4 557	282	170	162	309	47	87	35
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	3 201	3 201	403	264	194	373	58	116	32
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3 264	3 264	933	346	288	296	136	209	197
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1 138	1 138	348	128	119	87	54	74	66
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	350	350	79	25	41	47	13	21	5
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	134	134	21	7	15	35	4	9	1
\$300,000 or more.....	158	158	33	9	26	32	8	10	3
Median (dollars).....	74 700	74 700	115 800	102 600	103 800	88 900	116 800	108 800	126 200
Mean (dollars).....	85 700	85 700	123 600	114 600	120 900	107 900	127 300	120 300	126 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	16 702	16 702	8 304	1 039	476	314	1 485	374	1 717
Median contract rent (dollars).....	401	401	449	402	316	304	449	433	446
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	430	430	501	424	380	334	514	481	468
With meals included in rent.....	76	76	29	1	34	—	4	14	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	904	904	816	875	1 203	—	1 016	1 009	—
No meals included in rent.....	16 032	16 032	8 210	1 022	418	276	1 476	344	1 707
No cash rent.....	594	594	65	16	24	38	5	16	10

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County								
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 125
All housing units.....	-	-	-	2 106	495	1	797	1 952	1 464
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	2 012	451	1	771	1 860	1 325
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	330	2	-	575	368	40
Percent of occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	16.4	.4	-	74.6	19.8	3.0
White.....	-	-	-	323	2	-	563	357	39
Black.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	-	-	-	6	-	-	10	8	1
Other race.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	-	-	-	323	2	-	559	355	38
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	1 682	449	1	196	1 492	1 285
White.....	-	-	-	1 556	169	1	180	1 340	1 143
Black.....	-	-	-	64	19	-	4	47	60
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	7
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	-	-	-	54	254	-	9	95	70
Other race.....	-	-	-	8	3	-	2	8	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	-	-	-	14	8	-	4	31	29
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	-	-	-	1 548	164	1	177	1 314	1 120
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	-	-	-	94	44	-	26	92	139
For sole only.....	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	2
For rent.....	-	-	-	56	5	-	17	64	101
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	4	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	7	16
For migrant workers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant.....	-	-	-	8	39	-	8	11	11
Borded up.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ROOMS									
1 room.....	-	-	-	155	40	-	7	179	378
2 rooms.....	-	-	-	343	184	-	25	258	345
3 rooms.....	-	-	-	634	67	-	37	426	390
4 rooms.....	-	-	-	312	83	-	42	398	266
5 rooms.....	-	-	-	157	32	-	71	176	46
6 rooms.....	-	-	-	182	77	-	120	143	22
7 rooms.....	-	-	-	125	2	-	153	129	10
8 or more rooms.....	-	-	-	198	10	1	342	243	7
Median, all housing units.....	-	-	-	3.4	2.9	8.5+	7.1	3.8	2.5
Mean, all housing units.....	-	-	-	4.1	3.4	10.0	7.0	4.3	2.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	3.4	2.7	8.5+	7.2	3.8	2.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	7.4	4.5	-	7.6	7.5	4.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	3.1	2.7	8.5+	4.8	3.3	2.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	-	-	-	368	14	-	639	422	22
1, ottched.....	-	-	-	89	34	-	19	76	14
2.....	-	-	-	43	44	-	58	64	15
3 or 4.....	-	-	-	44	109	-	21	148	59
5 to 9.....	-	-	-	68	148	-	10	199	102
10 to 19.....	-	-	-	111	138	-	15	130	316
20 to 49.....	-	-	-	577	-	-	-	297	355
50 or more.....	-	-	-	788	-	-	-	600	575
Mobile home or trailer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other.....	-	-	-	18	8	1	35	16	5
Occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	2 012	451	1	771	1 860	1 325
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	-	-	-	395	26	1	182	606	525
2 persons.....	-	-	-	594	143	-	288	584	356
3 persons.....	-	-	-	564	124	-	117	302	188
4 persons.....	-	-	-	259	156	-	132	188	159
5 persons.....	-	-	-	158	2	-	31	123	81
6 or more persons.....	-	-	-	42	-	-	21	57	16
Median, occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	2.53	2.96	1.50-	2.21	2.05	1.89
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	2.06	3.50	-	2.20	2.21	1.50-
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	2.66	2.95	1.50-	2.23	2.00	1.91
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	-	-	-	1 622	334	1	768	1 678	1 054
1.01 to 1.50.....	-	-	-	254	66	-	3	123	154
1.51 or more.....	-	-	-	136	51	-	-	59	117
Mean.....	-	-	-	.66	.91	.10	.35	.54	.86
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	277	-	-	533	332	4
Less than \$20,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	-	-	-	3	-	-	7	11	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	-	-	-	21	-	-	43	47	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	-	-	-	55	-	-	109	58	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	-	-	-	130	-	-	241	136	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	-	-	-	40	-	-	102	54	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	-	-	-	18	-	-	21	13	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	4	-
\$300,000 or more.....	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	8	-
Median (dollars).....	-	-	-	120 700	-	-	121 100	116 800	100 000
Mean (dollars).....	-	-	-	134 300	-	-	127 800	127 300	90 600
No cash rent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	1 680	448	1	196	1 485	1 285
Median contract rent (dollars).....	-	-	-	549	281	-	457	449	432
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	-	-	-	576	298	-	503	514	511
With meals included in rent.....	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	4	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	-	-	-	561	300	-	-	1 016	575
No meals included in rent.....	-	-	-	1 665	445	-	185	1 476	1 280
No cash rent.....	-	-	-	8	1	1	11	5	4

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County—Can.			Remainder of Centre County					
	Tract 126	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
	All housing units	1 383	1 170	2 255	1 651	1 329	1 703	1 576	1 826	1 462
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 306	1 068	2 144	1 449	1 070	1 537	1 246	1 670	1 380
Owner-occupied housing units	179	687	422	1 228	913	914	1 077	1 377	1 105
Percent of occupied housing units	13.7	64.3	19.7	84.7	85.3	59.5	86.4	82.5	80.1
White	173	668	401	1 227	912	908	1 076	1 374	1 101
Black	1	7	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	11	19	—	—	4	—	—	—
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	4	4	3	4	3	1	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	172	665	397	1 224	908	905	1 075	1 373	1 100
Renter-occupied housing units	1 127	381	1 722	221	157	623	169	293	275
White	973	356	1 385	221	156	617	169	291	274
Black	56	11	89	—	—	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	1	1	—	1	3	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	87	10	227	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other race	9	3	20	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	27	9	51	—	—	7	—	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	955	350	1 355	221	156	612	169	291	273
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	77	102	111	202	259	166	330	156	82
For sale only	30	13	4	9	8	17	16	16	4
For rent	28	42	102	9	18	89	10	16	12
Rented or sold, not occupied	7	39	2	22	7	6	19	9	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	—	2	138	197	8	237	62	25
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	9	8	1	24	29	46	48	53	31
Borded up	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	2	1
ROOMS									
1 room	131	21	89	10	18	32	12	9	—
2 rooms	202	38	211	30	82	49	60	40	25
3 rooms	286	95	430	64	87	249	115	109	56
4 rooms	308	158	710	286	192	250	267	286	252
5 rooms	201	156	334	425	303	245	350	473	392
6 rooms	113	199	168	399	310	379	398	419	365
7 rooms	72	173	84	202	168	220	200	237	189
8 or more rooms	70	330	229	235	169	279	174	253	183
Median, all housing units	3.7	6.1	4.1	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
Mean, all housing units	3.9	6.2	4.4	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7
Median, occupied housing units	3.7	6.2	4.0	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	7.1	7.6	5.9	5.9	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.4	4.6	3.8	4.9	4.8	3.8	5.0	4.6	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	246	660	365	1 128	873	955	1 169	1 313	973
1, attached	85	131	295	27	34	39	23	8	15
2	72	68	8	46	29	180	24	40	68
3 or 4	89	15	62	18	25	103	10	38	38
5 to 9	186	50	220	23	7	121	6	6	36
10 to 19	188	110	594	2	—	78	11	—	12
20 to 49	364	29	394	—	—	3	—	—	—
50 or more	143	—	297	—	—	97	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	87	—	383	244	91	248	388	297
Other	10	20	20	24	117	36	85	33	23
Occupied housing units	1 306	1 068	2 144	1 449	1 070	1 537	1 246	1 670	1 380
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	390	282	591	248	202	522	278	331	247
2 persons	444	416	788	473	331	501	421	535	460
3 persons	206	177	389	286	228	232	237	297	269
4 persons	132	131	267	297	189	173	218	338	263
5 persons	96	41	79	108	88	79	70	123	104
6 or more persons	38	21	30	37	32	30	22	46	37
Median, occupied housing units	2.09	2.11	2.11	2.51	2.51	1.99	2.32	2.44	2.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.04	2.21	2.56	2.53	2.56	2.21	2.33	2.47	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.10	1.83	2.02	2.46	2.24	1.50	2.20	2.25	2.36
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 182	1 060	2 021	1 432	1 052	1 519	1 227	1 638	1 351
1.01 to 1.50	87	4	55	14	16	17	17	25	25
1.51 or more	37	4	68	3	2	1	2	7	4
Mean	.62	.37	.53	.47	.47	.40	.44	.47	.48
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	148	564	350	748	653	775	776	750	686
Less than \$20,000	—	1	—	79	70	65	107	34	25
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5	3	—	187	190	272	303	173	104
\$40,000 to \$59,999	30	34	11	232	243	208	195	253	254
\$60,000 to \$79,999	49	87	35	173	107	135	109	192	232
\$80,000 to \$99,999	32	116	32	62	30	67	36	67	48
\$100,000 to \$149,999	18	209	197	9	13	20	20	23	22
\$150,000 to \$199,999	12	74	66	3	—	5	4	7	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	21	5	1	—	2	2	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	9	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	1	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	77 200	108 800	126 200	49 100	44 900	43 700	38 300	52 500	56 600
Mean (dollars)	87 300	120 300	126 500	51 800	46 300	49 700	44 000	55 400	57 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 118	374	1 717	206	150	617	158	248	262
Median contract rent (dollars)	434	433	446	207	191	213	192	213	275
Mean contract rent (dollars)	500	481	468	217	194	214	196	226	270
With meals included in rent	1	14	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	363	1 009	—	170	—	—	—	—	213
No meals included in rent	1 108	344	1 707	172	109	574	121	213	241
No cash rent	9	16	10	31	41	43	37	35	20

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.							
	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
All housing units.....	1 275	1 996	2 604	2 098	2 774	1 308	2 419	1 916
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 224	1 612	2 258	2 020	2 659	1 243	2 224	1 826
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 074	1 313	1 818	1 580	1 384	1 104	634	1 441
Percent of occupied housing units.....	87.7	81.5	80.5	78.2	52.0	88.8	28.5	78.9
White.....	1 073	1 311	1 818	1 573	1 380	1 101	622	1 384
Block.....	—	1	—	1	4	1	3	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	2	—	1	7	43
Other race.....	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	1	6	6	5	—	3	9
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 072	1 310	1 812	1 569	1 375	1 101	619	1 377
Renter-occupied housing units.....	150	299	440	440	1 275	139	1 590	385
White.....	150	299	440	436	1 261	136	1 426	334
Block.....	—	—	—	1	6	3	59	25
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	2	7	—	97	23
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	4	1	3	—	31	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	149	296	436	435	1 258	136	1 402	330
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	51	384	346	78	115	65	195	90
For sole only.....	8	3	9	10	12	2	12	22
For rent.....	4	4	15	29	57	9	128	40
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	17	20	10	21	12	27	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	19	327	252	12	6	34	14	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	10	33	49	17	19	8	14	13
Boarded up.....	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	1	7	8	6	18	6	100	7
2 rooms.....	19	31	34	29	86	22	179	118
3 rooms.....	15	75	116	92	348	59	398	77
4 rooms.....	153	214	368	304	480	328	595	238
5 rooms.....	284	354	549	508	483	349	477	235
6 rooms.....	331	450	615	542	615	236	304	241
7 rooms.....	215	351	410	315	347	140	180	231
8 or more rooms.....	257	514	504	302	397	168	186	769
Median, all housing units.....	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.4	6.7
Mean, all housing units.....	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.6	6.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.0	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.4	6.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.4	5.3	6.2	7.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.6	4.9	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 019	1 557	1 893	1 677	1 438	758	470	1 283
1, attached.....	10	54	31	50	203	9	327	184
2.....	31	53	91	105	261	26	35	9
3 or 4.....	1	51	53	68	288	7	124	16
5 to 9.....	6	11	18	41	285	—	448	21
10 to 19.....	—	1	—	47	91	—	447	142
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	160	—	416	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	187	250	490	90	6	499	136	253
Other.....	21	19	28	20	42	9	16	8
Occupied housing units.....	1 224	1 612	2 258	2 020	2 659	1 243	2 224	1 826
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	176	298	421	405	833	245	703	343
2 persons.....	385	514	832	679	910	434	770	596
3 persons.....	270	311	431	413	435	277	415	350
4 persons.....	274	277	375	366	336	196	230	346
5 persons.....	76	131	147	118	110	72	75	141
6 or more persons.....	43	81	52	39	35	19	31	50
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.69	2.49	2.35	2.39	2.05	2.37	2.03	2.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.73	2.49	2.39	2.46	2.26	2.41	2.23	2.63
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.38	2.49	2.17	2.10	1.71	2.01	1.94	1.99
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 206	1 582	2 227	1 995	2 627	1 224	2 147	1 801
1.01 to 1.50.....	14	25	27	22	24	15	51	19
1.51 or more.....	4	5	4	3	8	4	26	6
Mean.....	.46	.44	.43	.45	.41	.47	.48	.41
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	727	873	1 056	1 340	1 227	544	423	1 174
Less than \$20,000.....	14	45	23	32	26	9	2	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	76	200	109	175	137	39	14	18
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	190	316	240	397	316	128	60	47
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	256	194	332	492	385	180	109	225
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	137	82	178	165	225	106	71	234
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	43	30	134	68	105	54	104	356
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	8	4	20	6	25	13	48	175
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2	1	13	2	4	11	9	73
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	1	2	—	2	2	4	22
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	5	3	2	2	2	21
Median (dollars).....	67 200	49 900	69 400	62 200	67 300	69 600	87 200	107 100
Mean (dollars).....	68 400	54 800	75 900	63 700	70 600	77 500	100 800	123 000
No cash rent.....	17	53	49	26	36	11	18	8
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	124	232	367	422	1 262	116	1 572	375
Median contract rent (dollars).....	251	216	268	299	299	301	500	388
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	267	227	271	308	290	300	510	418
With meals included in rent.....	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	137	263	—	—	325	—	400	363
No meals included in rent.....	106	178	318	396	1 224	105	1 552	366
Na cash rent.....	17	53	49	26	36	11	18	8

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.							
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)
All housing units	2 219	945	1 743	1 654	2 073	—	1	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	2 124	928	1 684	1 583	2 007	—	1	—
Owner-occupied housing units	1 080	744	1 200	1 284	1 658	—	—	—
Percent of occupied housing units	50.8	80.2	71.3	81.1	82.6	—	—	—
White	1 022	727	1 173	1 270	1 637	—	—	—
Black	16	5	11	4	6	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	40	11	11	4	10	—	—	—
Other race	1	1	3	3	4	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	3	5	6	8	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 017	725	1 170	1 267	1 633	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 044	184	484	299	349	—	—	—
White	928	175	466	289	343	—	—	—
Black	48	4	8	5	2	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	59	3	5	1	2	—	—	—
Other race	7	2	2	4	2	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	19	2	6	6	4	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	917	174	462	287	341	—	1	—
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	95	17	59	71	66	—	—	—
For sale only	15	4	26	11	10	—	—	—
For rent	53	9	15	3	20	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	11	3	5	4	5	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	1	5	39	12	—	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant	11	—	8	14	18	—	—	—
Borded up	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room	75	1	12	—	6	—	—	—
2 rooms	184	11	82	13	37	—	—	—
3 rooms	219	37	230	62	75	—	—	—
4 rooms	361	88	217	171	159	—	—	—
5 rooms	294	213	200	253	343	—	—	—
6 rooms	337	265	269	324	417	—	—	—
7 rooms	220	151	239	291	389	—	—	—
8 or more rooms	529	179	494	540	647	—	1	—
Median, all housing units	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.5	—	8.0	—
Mean, all housing units	5.6	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.6	—	8.0	—
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.5	—	8.0	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.2	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	—	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	4.7	3.4	4.5	4.6	—	8.0	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	1 069	766	1 129	1 375	1 793	—	1	—
1, attached	284	58	30	22	29	—	—	—
2	121	40	116	36	40	—	—	—
3 or 4	61	45	39	64	15	—	—	—
5 to 9	148	18	22	45	21	—	—	—
10 to 19	361	2	5	42	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	128	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	28	9	202	51	162	—	—	—
Other	19	7	24	19	13	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 124	928	1 684	1 583	2 007	—	1	—
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	555	160	505	273	329	—	—	—
2 persons	734	314	561	588	619	—	—	—
3 persons	408	192	263	317	420	—	—	—
4 persons	280	175	240	290	417	—	1	—
5 persons	115	58	87	90	157	—	—	—
6 or more persons	32	29	28	25	65	—	—	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.19	2.47	2.10	2.38	2.63	—	4.00	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.42	2.65	2.35	2.45	2.80	—	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.92	2.07	1.50	2.10	1.86	—	4.00	—
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	2 081	914	1 675	1 573	1 993	—	1	—
1.01 to 1.50	31	13	7	9	12	—	—	—
1.51 or more	12	1	2	1	2	—	—	—
Mean	.43	.44	.39	.39	.43	—	.50	—
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	991	656	928	1 094	1 359	—	—	—
Less than \$20,000	3	2	4	2	1	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4	9	17	7	43	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	35	66	62	76	136	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	170	293	162	220	309	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	264	199	194	260	373	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	346	77	288	323	296	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	128	7	119	130	87	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	25	1	41	36	47	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	7	2	15	19	35	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	9	—	26	21	32	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	102 600	78 300	103 800	98 400	88 900	—	—	—
Mean (dollars)	114 600	82 100	120 900	115 900	107 900	—	—	—
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 039	179	476	279	314	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	402	397	316	352	304	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	424	399	380	376	334	—	—	—
With meals included in rent	1	—	34	1	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	875	—	1 203	363	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	1 022	168	418	263	276	—	—	—
No cash rent	16	11	24	15	38	—	—	—

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Centre County		State College, PA MSA		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County		State College borough, Centre County		Remainder of Centre County		
	Total	State College borough	Total	Tract 115	Tract 128	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 115 (pt.)
	TENURE										
Occupied housing units	40 730	40 730	9 629	1 950	1 786	171	1	1 786	1 237	2 048	1 950
OWNER-occupied housing units	25 215	25 215	2 526	1 022	401	2	-	-	1 101	622	1 022
Percent of occupied housing units	61.9	61.9	26.2	22.5	1 385	169	-	-	89.0	30.4	52.4
Renter-occupied housing units	15 515	15 515	7 103	928	47.6	77.5	100.0	77.5	136	1426	47.6
Percent of occupied housing units	38.1	38.1	73.8	98.8					11.0	69.6	
ROOMS											
1 room	917	917	699	55	47	4	-	-	47	3	55
2 rooms	1 926	1 926	1 171	144	136	22	23	136	19	126	144
3 rooms	3 975	3 975	1 982	184	351	-	-	351	54	315	184
4 rooms	6 404	6 404	3 844	310	561	41	-	561	311	517	310
5 rooms	7 114	7 114	985	266	244	24	-	266	329	410	266
6 rooms	7 609	7 609	900	302	138	34	-	138	76	262	198
7 rooms	5 100	5 100	701	198	76	2	-	76	133	173	198
8 or more rooms	7 685	7 685	1 327	491	211	1	-	211	159	169	491
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	4.0	5.6	4.1	4.4	8.5+	4.1	5.2	4.5	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	4.5	-	7.5	5.3	6.2	7.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.4	8.5+	3.8	4.4	4.0	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1 detached	23 342	23 342	2 511	979	318	1	-	318	720	434	979
1, attached	1 904	1 904	621	241	243	7	-	243	288	241	1 904
2	1 536	1 536	336	304	108	5	-	5	24	108	1 536
3 or 4	1 410	1 410	410	449	54	53	-	53	7	54	1 410
5 to 9	1 850	1 850	850	744	130	187	-	187	-	334	1 850
10 to 19	2 152	2 152	1 522	1 46	291	467	27	467	467	130	2 152
20 to 49	2 283	2 283	2 253	1 655	111	273	-	273	-	291	2 283
50 or more	2 253	2 253	2 016	-	222	-	-	222	-	111	2 253
Mobile home or trailer	3 604	3 604	70	22	18	-	-	18	-	-	3 604
Other	396	396	113	14	18	4	-	1	18	9	14
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person	9 591	9 591	2 677	514	531	8	-	1	531	245	514
2 persons	13 685	13 685	3 172	692	663	25	-	1	663	434	692
3 persons	7 654	7 654	1 731	365	294	23	-	1	294	275	365
4 persons	6 402	6 402	1 251	248	208	113	-	1	208	370	402
5 persons	2 477	2 477	574	101	68	2	-	1	68	192	248
6 or more persons	921	921	204	30	30	2	-	1	68	72	101
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.19	2.17	2.05	-	2.05	2.26	2.01	3.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.19	2.40	2.51	-	2.51	2.40	2.23	2.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.04	2.04	2.16	1.88	1.88	1.93	-	1.93	1.98	1.90	2.40
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less	39 375	39 375	8 694	1 927	1 741	152	1	1	1 741	1 218	1 927
1.01 to 1.50	955	955	613	18	23	1	-	1	23	15	18
1.51 or more	400	400	322	5	22	.8	-	.8	22	4	5
Mean	.45	.45	.53	.42	.49	.75	.10	.49	.49	.47	.42
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18 716	18 716	2 147	937	333	-	-	-	333	541	937
Less than \$20,000	547	547	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2 081	2 081	10	4	-	-	-	-	39	127	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3 531	3 531	95	32	11	-	-	11	127	60	32
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4 516	4 516	278	165	34	-	-	34	180	105	165
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 149	3 149	393	253	31	-	-	31	105	68	253
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3 165	3 165	906	321	187	-	-	187	53	102	321
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 102	1 102	338	119	62	-	-	62	13	48	119
\$200,000 to \$249,999	343	343	76	24	5	-	-	5	11	9	24
\$250,000 to \$299,999	131	131	20	7	-	-	-	-	2	4	7
\$300,000 or more	151	151	31	9	2	-	-	-	2	2	9
Median (dollars)	74 400	74 400	115 600	101 600	126 600	-	-	-	126 600	69 600	101 600
Mean (dollars)	85 200	85 200	123 300	114 300	125 900	-	-	-	125 900	77 500	114 300
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	15 073	15 073	7 075	923	1 382	169	1	1	1 382	115	1 408
Median contract rent (dollars)	399	399	461	405	449	245	-	449	300	298	405
With means included in rent	430	430	71	516	426	471	-	426	-	-	426
Mean contract rent (dollars)	71	71	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No means included in rent	919	919	14 412	828	875	287	-	875	313	139	875
No cost rent	590	590	14 412	907	1 372	167	10	1 372	104	11	907
				15	15	10	1	15	11	18	15
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS											

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Centre County	
	State College PA MSA	Total	State College borough	Troct 112
Occupied housing units	594	594	364	4
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	82	82	14	1
Percent of occupied housing units	13.8	13.8	3.8	25.0
Renter-occupied housing units	512	512	330	3
Percent of occupied housing units	86.2	86.2	96.2	75.0
ROOMS				
1 room	74	74	70	-
2 rooms	100	100	69	-
3 rooms	96	96	69	-
4 rooms	134	134	86	-
5 rooms	62	62	30	2
6 rooms	55	55	24	1
7 rooms	22	22	8	-
8 or more rooms	51	51	3.1	1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.7	3.7	5.5	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units	7.6	7.6	8.5+	-
Median, mobile home or trailer	3.4	3.4	5.3	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	91	91	19	3
1, attached	68	68	35	1
2, detached	14	14	4	-
3 or 4	27	27	15	-
5 to 6	56	56	29	-
7 to 10	118	118	56	-
10 to 19	97	97	88	-
20 to 49	115	115	114	-
50 or more	4	4	2	-
Mobile home or trailer	4	4	2	-
Other	4	4	2	-
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	213	213	141	-
2 persons	161	161	112	-
3 persons	97	97	56	1
4 persons	86	86	41	3
5 persons	27	27	10	-
6 or more persons	10	10	4	-
Median, occupied housing units	2.02	2.02	1.87	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.34	3.34	3.00	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.87	1.87	1.84	-
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	554	554	329	4
1.01 to 1.50	17	17	14	-
1.51 or more	23	23	21	-
Median	.02	.02	.70	.62
VALUE	Specified owner-occupied housing units	69	69	1
Less than \$20,000	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3	3	-	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	6	6	-	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999	14	14	-	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999	16	16	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	19	19	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	9	9	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	94	94	-	-
Median (dollars)	400	400	97	112
Mean (dollars)	106,000	106,000	102,500	112,500
CONTRACT RENT	Specified renter-occupied housing units	508	508	1
Median contract rent (dollars)	431	431	425	575
With meds included in rent	455	455	434	575
Mean contract rent (dollars)	700	700	700	-
No meds included in rent	504	504	346	-
No cash rent	2	2	-	-

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County		State College borough	Tract 121	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)
		Total	State College borough	246	244				
Occupied housing units									
1 200	1 200	866	866	246	244				246
ROOMS									
1 room	174	174	153	25	34				25
2 rooms	359	359	290	65	143				65
3 rooms	212	212	161	53	40				53
4 rooms	189	189	136	25	25				25
5 rooms	81	81	52	6	6				6
6 rooms	60	60	28	4	4				4
7 rooms	33	33	10	2	2				2
8 or more rooms	92	92	36	12	12				12
Median, occupied housing units	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.1				3.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.9	7.9				7.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0				3.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	191	191	71	15	8				15
1, attached	88	88	53	18	23				18
2	56	56	45	2	2				2
3 or 4	62	62	51	3	3				3
5 to 9	153	153	111	22	32				32
10 to 19	281	281	212	64	56				64
20 to 49	197	197	160	77	99				77
50 or more	154	154	154	45	45				45
Mobile home or trailer	8	8	8	-	-				-
Other	10	10	8	-	-				-
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	235	235	161	24	24				24
2 persons	372	372	302	87	87				87
3 persons	335	335	244	76	76				76
4 persons	190	190	119	45	45				45
5 persons	46	46	25	7	7				7
6 or more persons	22	22	15	7	7				7
Median, occupied housing units	2.48	2.48	2.40	2.66	2.53				2.66
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.22	3.22	2.93	3.25	3.25				3.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.36	2.36	2.37	2.61	2.53				2.61
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	921	921	634	174	162				174
1.01 to 1.50	141	141	109	30	33				30
1.51 or more	138	138	123	42	39				42
Mean	.80	.80	.89	.85	.85				.85
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	170	170	49	16	16				16
Less than \$20,000	-	-	-	-	-				-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	-	-	-	-	-				-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	-	-	-	-	-				-
\$60,000 to \$79,999	10	10	2	-	-				-
\$80,000 to \$99,999	20	20	3	3	3				3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	31	31	5	1	1				1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	71	71	22	9	9				9
\$200,000 to \$249,999	24	24	12	4	4				4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	6	6	3	-	-				-
\$300,000 or more	5	5	1	-	-				-
Median (dollars)	116	116	126	1	1				1
Mean (dollars)	200	200	600	118	118				118
Median (dollars)	127	127	800	800	800				800
Mean (dollars)	300	300	138	138	138				138
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 003	1 003	805	226	226				226
Median contract rent (dollars)	394	394	377	290	290				290
With meds included in rent	409	409	409	449	449				449
Median contract rent (dollars)	3	3	3	1	1				1
No rents included in rent	683	683	683	313	313				313
No cash rent	998	998	998	226	226				226

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA NASA	Centre County	
		Total	State College borough
Occupied housing units -----	358	358	190
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	89	86	17
Percent of occupied housing units -----	24.9	24.9	8.9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	269	269	173
Percent of occupied housing units -----	75.1	75.1	91.1
ROOMS			
1 room -----	33	33	28
2 rooms -----	49	49	34
3 rooms -----	62	62	39
4 rooms -----	68	68	34
5 rooms -----	49	49	21
6 rooms -----	34	34	14
7 rooms -----	23	23	5
8 or more rooms -----	40	40	15
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	3.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	7.0	7.0	8.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.4	3.4	3.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	96	96	23
1, attached -----	35	35	13
2 -----	13	13	4
3 or 4 -----	18	18	12
5 to 9 -----	39	39	20
10 to 19 -----	34	34	36
20 to 49 -----	34	34	36
50 or more -----	49	49	46
Mobile home or trailer -----	8	8	6
Other -----	10	10	6
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	89	89	53
2 persons -----	120	120	59
3 persons -----	67	67	32
4 persons -----	45	45	25
5 persons -----	25	25	13
6 or more persons -----	12	12	8
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.25	2.25	2.21
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.58	2.58	3.13
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.15	2.15	2.15
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	312	312	159
1.01 to 1.50 -----	24	24	14
1.51 or more -----	22	22	17
Mean -----	.64	.64	.72
VALUE	Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	77	77
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1	17
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2	2	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	13	13	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	16	16	3
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	16	16	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	17	17	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	11	11	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	-
Median (dollars) -----	85,400	85,400	115,500
Mean (dollars) -----	97,200	97,200	131,300
CONTRACT RENT	Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	263	263
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	434	434	170
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	453	453	438
With meds included in rent -----	1	1	476
With mean contract rent (dollars) -----	281	281	287
No meds included in rent -----	259	259	259
No cash rent -----	3	3	-

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Household: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County	
		Total	State College borough
Occupied housing units -----	40 473	40 473	9 495
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25 143	25 143	2 511
Percent of occupied housing units -----	62.1	62.1	26.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 330	15 330	6 984
Percent of occupied housing units -----	37.9	37.9	73.6
ROOMS			
1 room -----	895	895	678
2 rooms -----	1 891	1 891	1 148
3 rooms -----	3 934	3 934	1 937
4 rooms -----	4 357	4 357	1 841
5 rooms -----	7 080	7 080	971
6 rooms -----	7 582	7 582	890
7 rooms -----	5 080	5 080	697
8 or more rooms -----	7 654	7 654	1 313
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	4.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.3	7.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9	3.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	23 265	23 265	2 491
1, attached -----	1 877	1 877	611
2 -----	1 527	1 527	300
3 or 4 -----	1 397	1 397	439
5 to 9 -----	1 819	1 819	729
10 to 19 -----	2 117	2 117	1 122
20 to 49 -----	2 264	2 264	1 639
50 or more -----	2 219	2 219	1 985
Mobile home or trailer -----	3 597	3 597	70
Other -----	391	391	109
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	9 522	9 522	2 637
2 persons -----	13 600	13 600	3 133
3 persons -----	7 608	7 608	1 728
4 persons -----	6 371	6 371	1 234
5 persons -----	2 459	2 459	564
6 or more persons -----	913	913	199
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.29	2.29	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.41	2.41	2.19
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.04	2.04	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	39 146	39 146	8 579
1.01 to 1.50 -----	940	940	665
1.51 or more -----	387	387	311
Mean -----	.45	.45	.33
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	18 655	18 655	2 132
Less than \$20,000 -----	546	546	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 079	2 079	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 520	3 520	95
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	4 504	4 504	215
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3 136	3 136	330
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3 153	3 153	902
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1 093	1 093	332
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	343	343	776
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	131	131	20
\$300,000 or more -----	150	150	30
Median (dollars) -----	74 300	74 300	115 500
Mean (dollars) -----	85 200	85 200	123 200
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	14 894	14 894	6 959
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	399	399	461
With rents included in rent -----	430	430	517
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	70	70	24
No rents included in rent -----	928	928	850
No cash rent -----	14 237	14 237	6 821
Mean (dollars) -----	587	587	64

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Centre County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County						State College borough, Centre County	
	State College, PA MSA	Total	State College borough	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 124	Tract 127	Tract 128	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)
ANCESTRY											
All persons	123	786	123 783	38 923	5 192	4 179	5 626	4 557	2 467	4 987	-
Ancestry specified	112	383	112 266	36 327	4 762	3 807	5 345	4 181	2 380	4 828	-
Single ancestry	64	266	64 117	20 027	2 784	2 863	2 897	2 390	1 129	2 809	-
Multiple ancestry	48	117	48 117	16 300	1 978	1 944	2 448	1 791	1 251	2 019	-
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	11	403	11 403	2 596	430	372	281	376	87	159	-
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	247	572	247 572	77 846	10 384	8 358	11 252	9 114	4 934	9 974	-
Arab	276	276	712	143	-	-	6	21	27	70	-
Austrian	128	128	128	67	44	6	18	-	37	46	-
Belgian	342	342	411	93	34	33	14	15	-	-	-
Canadian	411	411	411	185	24	9	17	17	27	-	-
Czech	372	372	550	166	48	14	13	13	-	18	-
Danish	5	5	550	773	140	292	66	66	60	36	-
Dutch	16	844	16 044	4 671	778	642	1 059	600	575	94	-
English	108	108	3 265	1 075	203	6	6	5	5	569	-
French (except Basque)	3	265	3 265	1 075	203	149	118	76	76	188	-
French Canadian	286	286	54 141	82	9	-	25	-	-	-	-
German	54	141	54 141	14 636	1 973	2 008	3 009	1 531	1 085	1 957	-
Greek	1	29	329	176	22	-	4	14	7	16	-
Hungarian	19	284	1 284	532	60	78	51	51	15	75	-
Irish	8	579	19 859	7 244	897	644	907	828	487	939	-
Italian	8	579	8 579	4 174	408	263	360	360	155	392	-
Lithuanian	778	778	567	406	34	48	63	27	27	24	-
Norwegian	567	567	567	318	-	34	34	66	66	61	-
Polish	6	320	6 320	3 062	229	181	268	330	105	193	-
Portuguese	124	124	124	61	-	-	12	12	6	8	-
Romanian	223	223	1772	157	18	-	2	50	-	8	-
Russian	3 374	3 374	3 374	1 064	84	56	21	120	56	55	-
Scots-Irish	3 344	3 344	915	194	194	159	262	177	84	89	-
Slovak	5	342	5 342	1 586	165	165	281	175	157	141	-
Sub-Saharan African	178	178	178	1 633	174	172	172	107	128	146	-
Swedish	2	216	2 216	622	148	-	-	83	70	87	-
Swiss	888	888	888	259	13	100	81	81	54	87	-
Ukrainian	895	895	4 168	412	143	78	56	48	52	34	-
United States of America	2 455	2 455	2 455	645	54	109	112	77	57	100	-
Welsh Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	121	121	121	96	-	-	92	114	41	36	-
Yugoslavian	145	145	145	76	7	-	-	-	-	16	-
Other ancestries	97	651	97 651	30 345	4 234	2 729	3 856	3 611	1 509	4 245	-
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	27	27	112	15	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Central American	60	60	60	50	10	10	-	-	-	50	-
Costa Rican	27	27	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Guatemalan	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Honduran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Nicaraguan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Panamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Selvadorean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Argentinean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Chilean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Colombian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Ecuadorian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, Centre County—Con.					
	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124 (pt.)
ANCESTRY						
All persons	6 449	6 163	5 944	1 846	4 557	3 154
Ancestry specified	5 784	5 745	5 745	1 738	2 048	2 467
Single ancestry	3 145	3 355	3 165	877	2 390	3 101
Multiple ancestry	2 639	2 367	2 580	861	1 302	1 611
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	665	441	199	108	306	1 251
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS						
Arab	12 898	12 326	11 888	3 692	9 114	6 712
Austrian	107	20	45	—	26	5
Belgian	11	6	20	—	6	48
Canadian	18	6	—	13	15	24
Czech	26	19	18	16	17	—
Danish	—	20	13	40	13	40
Dutch	89	107	79	88	66	8
English	697	554	523	334	600	41
French (except Basque)	119	97	—	—	—	42
French Canadian	113	97	174	53	118	90
French	18	—	13	14	—	14
German	2 528	2 143	2 413	712	1 531	1 127
Greek	40	25	32	7	14	14
Hungarian	95	69	62	65	51	44
Irish	1 332	981	1 113	361	828	601
Italian	838	687	862	63	464	419
Lithuanian	39	95	84	19	27	33
Norwegian	22	24	44	22	66	35
Polish	506	608	695	85	330	285
Portuguese	—	25	—	—	12	10
Romanian	13	44	14	—	50	28
Russian	254	134	174	51	120	95
Scandinavian	63	141	157	75	177	84
Scotch-Irish	170	135	107	170	169	45
Slovak	288	275	331	105	128	136
Sub-Saharan African	—	—	7	—	124	157
Swedish	118	70	50	39	81	56
Swiss	6	27	25	7	48	37
Ukrainian	102	78	105	6	52	22
United States or American	63	37	13	40	77	22
Welsh	51	97	34	30	114	13
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	37	57
Yugoslavian	9	—	—	—	12	96
Other ancestries	5 001	5 490	4 275	1 200	3 611	2 451
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS						
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	7	9	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	6	6	6	6	6	6
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. See text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County					
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
ANCESTRY						
All persons	4 016	2 935	3 481	3 427	4 553	3 830
Ancestry specified	3 344	2 656	3 063	3 054	3 146	3 041
Single ancestry	2 098	1 551	2 716	2 757	1 839	1 947
Multiple ancestry	1 246	1 105	1 347	1 297	1 287	1 094
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	672	279	418	373	629	400
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS						
Total ancestors reported	8 032	5 870	6 962	6 854	9 106	7 660
Arob	-	-	20	22	4	3
Austrian	2	8	-	13	16	9
Belgian	-	-	3	8	-	-
Czech	5	-	3	7	11	-
Danish	2	16	4	13	9	6
Dutch	3	-	28	-	24	-
English	287	234	128	200	342	302
Finnish	407	258	1 012	840	557	392
French (except Basque)	-	78	124	156	158	129
French Canadian	8	11	10	-	11	6
German	2 018	769	936	1 053	2 212	1 709
Hungarian	2	2	5	-	2	2
Irish	12	57	10	60	16	14
Italian	664	409	567	308	832	666
Lithuanian	115	103	186	152	102	120
Norwegian	2	15	9	7	17	8
Polish	2	-	17	-	11	5
Portuguese	79	180	114	301	96	54
Romanian	-	2	-	-	2	-
Russian	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotch-Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsaharan African	-	44	1 048	174	124	50
Swedish	-	-	33	465	465	121
Swiss	-	61	61	-	103	51
Ukrainian	-	27	2	-	27	15
United States or American	-	2	7	27	18	36
Walsh	264	125	172	135	332	23
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	37	66	66	47	141	92
Other ancestries	-	-	-	-	5	5
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS						
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Centre County	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tract 101	6	-	-	-	-	-
Tract 102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tract 103	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tract 104	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tract 105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tract 106	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tract 107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tract 108	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tract 109	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tract 110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tract 111	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.									
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 127 (pt.)
ANCESTRY										
All persons	5 132	5 045	4 945	5 192	2 564	4 179	4 133	5 626	5 345	5 345
Ancestry specified	4 571	4 741	4 576	4 762	2 447	3 807	3 893	2 897	2 897	2 897
Single ancestry	2 895	2 608	2 410	2 784	1 362	1 863	2 018	1 875	2 448	2 448
Multilevel ancestry	1 676	1 333	1 666	1 978	1 085	1 944	1 875	1 372	281	281
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	561	304	369	430	117	372	240	—	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Total ancestries reported	10 264	10 090	9 890	10 384	5 128	8 358	8 266	11 252	6	6
Arab	7	39	8	—	—	—	39	19	21	18
Austrian	14	12	23	44	7	45	6	7	14	14
Belgian	—	7	—	—	—	—	13	13	9	9
Canadian	—	63	14	34	5	24	12	27	14	14
Czech	—	22	35	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	31	11	17	48	5	—	—	—	14	14
Dutch	250	151	157	140	66	292	190	207	207	207
English	463	787	980	778	517	642	819	1 059	1 059	1 059
Finnish	—	13	—	—	6	32	32	6	149	149
French (except Basque)	98	199	110	203	64	56	56	—	—	—
French Canadian	—	16	34	9	191	208	—	—	25	25
German	2 197	1 949	1 928	1 973	1 973	2 008	1 868	3 009	4	4
Greek	5	23	6	22	6	—	59	51	51	51
Hungarian	42	86	76	60	6	78	713	907	907	907
Irish	700	862	683	897	375	644	263	255	300	300
Italian	387	450	363	408	241	48	17	63	63	63
Lithuanian	8	8	49	34	20	26	37	34	34	34
Norwegian	36	10	28	—	119	181	216	268	—	—
Polish	173	330	301	229	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	34	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	40	18	—	—	—	—	2	2
Russian	14	37	180	84	11	53	53	244	262	262
Scotch-Irish	68	183	146	194	96	159	281	128	175	175
Scottish	48	112	226	165	68	68	68	166	107	107
Slovak	99	172	115	174	67	67	67	—	—	—
Sub-Saharan African	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	83
Swedish	21	61	124	148	63	100	132	70	56	56
Swiss	—	21	61	13	3	76	39	39	39	39
Ukrainian	70	42	32	78	6	161	112	141	121	121
United States or American	181	122	200	143	161	109	84	84	92	92
Welsh	49	154	157	54	88	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	12	8	—	—	—	—	5	5	5
Yugoslavian	5	10	12	18	7	11	2 729	2 656	3 856	3 856
Other ancestries	133	3 842	3 580	4 234	1 770	—	—	—	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Central American	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County					
		Total	State College borough	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 124	Tract 127	Tract 128
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	123 786	123 786	38 923	5 192	4 179	5 626	4 557	2 467	4 987
Native	118 309	118 309	35 401	4 744	4 047	5 509	4 103	2 348	4 060
Foreign born	5 477	5 477	3 522	448	132	117	454	119	927
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	566	566	352	40	6	7	41	4	102
Persons 5 years and over	116 963	116 963	38 081	4 800	3 864	5 171	4 486	2 338	4 716
In linguistically isolated households	1 130	1 130	711	83	6	25	89	9	247
Speak a language other than English	7 950	7 950	4 261	516	159	223	611	86	1 000
Do not speak English "very well"	2 568	2 568	1 399	149	36	83	193	24	398
Speaks Spanish	1 256	1 256	590	85	42	55	22	30	166
No speaks English "very well"	439	439	154	31	6	27	—	6	44
Linguistically isolated	147	147	72	14	—	18	—	—	56
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	2 469	2 469	1 897	163	19	40	179	29	421
No speak English "very well"	1 019	1 019	872	67	—	25	88	18	241
Linguistically isolated	595	595	545	38	—	—	40	9	174
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	50 857	50 857	29 391	1 883	1 078	1 638	2 823	692	2 708
Preprimary school	1 757	1 757	315	81	80	137	32	57	86
Public school	1 051	1 051	140	49	49	52	—	43	34
Elementary or high school	14 556	14 556	1 359	602	596	1 043	107	303	487
Public school	13 788	13 788	1 242	550	561	1 009	102	293	438
College	34 544	34 544	27 717	1 200	402	458	2 684	332	2 135
Public college	33 019	33 019	26 726	1 143	389	421	2 631	311	2 068
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	66 356	66 356	10 905	3 201	2 873	3 627	1 774	1 742	2 608
Less than 9th grade	4 033	4 033	177	51	129	77	65	32	29
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 838	6 838	261	140	181	183	113	49	30
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 957	22 957	1 179	638	696	1 113	291	216	352
Some college, no degree	8 016	8 016	1 505	460	385	615	203	237	353
Associate degree	3 072	3 072	343	169	143	230	53	55	88
Bachelor's degree	11 113	11 113	3 346	919	677	806	446	531	893
Graduate or professional degree	10 327	10 327	4 094	824	662	603	603	622	863
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.6	83.6	96.0	94.0	89.2	92.8	90.0	95.4	97.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	32.3	32.3	68.2	54.5	46.6	38.8	59.1	66.2	67.3
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	89	89	15	70	107	124	16	114	85
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 062	1 062	567	657	1 138	1 052	382	1 157	738
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 807	1 807	1 424	2 065	1 870	1 838	817	1 326	1 613
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	116 963	116 963	38 081	4 800	3 864	5 171	4 486	2 338	4 716
Some house	51 688	51 688	5 412	2 065	2 151	2 665	887	1 205	687
Different house in United States	62 037	62 037	30 343	2 525	1 687	2 452	3 283	1 011	3 329
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	6 291	6 291	2 467	565	342	471	418	420	688
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 145	15 145	1 455	480	549	816	210	151	295
Different MSA/PMSA	32 645	32 645	22 571	1 163	645	832	2 166	368	1 830
Not in on MSA/PMSA	7 956	7 956	3 850	317	151	333	489	72	516
Abroad	3 238	3 238	2 326	210	26	54	316	122	700
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	70 913	70 913	38 923	5 192	3 442	492	4 557	2 467	4 987
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	30 151	30 151	8 559	3 566	2 512	258	1 268	2 024	1 612
Rural population	52 873	52 873	—	—	737	5 134	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	26 457	26 457	—	—	379	2 640	—	—	—
On farms	2 071	2 071	—	—	49	248	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	57 114	57 114	15 317	2 833	2 063	2 977	2 068	1 239	2 614
Car, truck, or van	43 748	43 748	6 504	2 287	1 792	2 730	847	990	1 958
Orove alone	35 770	35 770	5 327	2 033	1 463	2 282	664	832	1 648
Carpooled	7 978	7 978	1 177	254	329	448	183	158	310
Public transportation (including toxicob)	1 650	1 650	835	158	45	37	191	52	404
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	1 604	1 604	815	148	45	37	184	45	398
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	11	11	7	—	—	—	—	7	—
Walked	8 775	8 775	7 122	199	53	82	858	147	137
Other means	967	967	557	80	35	2	117	29	99
Worked from home	1 974	1 974	299	109	138	126	55	21	16
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.07	1.10	1.09	1.14	1.09	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.1	17.1	12.0	14.0	13.9	18.0	13.2	12.8	14.1
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1 810	1 810	65	54	73	68	9	5	26
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	8 159	8 159	611	250	200	369	74	109	112
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	18 469	18 469	3 033	1 144	718	1 397	486	411	912
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	9 409	9 409	2 915	605	475	568	346	378	615
All other times	17 293	17 293	8 394	671	459	449	1 098	315	933
Worked in MSA of residence	53 400	53 400	14 806	2 634	1 999	2 815	2 006	1 194	2 474
State College borough	28 595	28 595	12 956	1 676	1 108	1 530	1 722	919	1 918
Bellefonte borough	3 511	3 511	149	39	35	30	46	24	48
Philipsburg borough	1 398	1 398	5	8	—	16	5	—	—
Remainder of Centre County	19 896	19 896	1 696	911	856	1 239	233	251	508
Worked outside MSA of residence	3 714	3 714	511	199	64	162	62	45	140
Altoona city	206	206	73	6	—	2	9	—	32
Tyrone borough	56	56	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Altoona, PA MSA	124	124	30	6	—	9	—	—	30
Lock Haven city	303	303	7	—	7	—	—	7	—
Mill Hall borough	106	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Clinton County	267	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield borough	175	175	8	8	—	2	—	—	8
Oscoda Mills borough	91	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Clearfield County	556	556	9	25	—	9	9	—	—
Johnstown city	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Cambria County	32	32	7	9	—	—	—	—	—
Union County	141	141	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Williamsport, PA MSA	175	175	42	8	6	—	—	—	—
Huntingdon County	121	121	—	15	5	53	—	—	—
Lewistown borough	133	133	26	10	—	16	18	—	8
Remainder of Mifflin County	165	165	17	24	21	26	7	4	—
Worked elsewhere	1 056	1 056	292	88	19	31	19	34	62

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County								
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 125
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	—	—	—	6 449	6 163	5 944	1 846	4 557	3 154
Native	—	—	—	6 236	5 356	5 559	1 712	4 103	2 996
Foreign born	—	—	—	213	807	385	134	454	158
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	123	—	—	41	36
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	—	6 375	6 043	5 944	1 727	4 486	3 145
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	265	—	—	—	89	36
Speak one language other than English	—	—	—	398	898	511	125	611	296
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	78	380	121	—	193	60
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	69	64	112	6	22	82
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	14	20	42	—	—	9
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	147	593	237	35	179	83
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	19	345	60	—	88	20
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	265	—	—	40	20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	—	5 502	5 767	5 915	630	2 823	2 864
Preprimary school	—	—	—	51	41	—	48	32	—
Public school	—	—	—	11	20	—	32	—	—
Elementary or high school	—	—	—	108	24	—	241	107	—
Public school	—	—	—	94	18	—	221	102	—
College	—	—	—	5 343	5 702	5 915	341	2 684	2 864
Public college	—	—	—	5 149	5 520	5 593	320	2 631	2 803
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	—	—	—	1 210	719	234	1 185	1 774	395
Less than 9th grade	—	—	—	15	6	—	6	65	16
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	—	16	—	—	6	113	10
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	—	100	18	7	57	291	30
Some college, no degree	—	—	—	243	35	50	102	203	88
Associate degree	—	—	—	34	34	—	32	53	5
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	379	172	95	323	446	154
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	423	454	82	659	603	92
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	—	—	97.4	99.2	100.0	99.0	90.0	93.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	66.3	87.1	75.6	82.9	59.1	62.3
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	10	2	11	45	16	18
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	299	692	—	224	382	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	—	1 466	1 000	—	1 891	817	2 273
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	—	6 375	6 043	5 944	1 727	4 486	3 145
Same house	—	—	—	744	215	302	880	887	79
Different house in United States	—	—	—	5 570	5 280	5 437	833	3 283	2 925
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	209	85	72	189	418	159
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	255	91	49	104	210	120
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	4 486	4 554	4 563	402	2 166	2 310
Not in on MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	620	550	753	138	489	336
Abroad	—	—	—	61	548	205	14	316	141
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	—	—	6 449	6 163	5 944	1 846	4 557	3 154
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	1 093	97	—	1 595	1 268	37
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	—	—	—	2 327	1 805	1 499	975	2 068	1 108
Car, truck, or van	—	—	—	882	190	135	550	847	187
Drove alone	—	—	—	649	140	90	452	664	187
Carpooled	—	—	—	233	50	45	98	183	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	51	66	42	—	191	29
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	51	66	42	—	184	29
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	1 265	1 441	1 271	312	858	873
Other means	—	—	—	69	95	19	50	117	13
Worked at home	—	—	—	60	13	32	63	55	6
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	—	—	1.16	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.14	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	—	—	12.2	10.6	9.3	12.6	13.2	9.6
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	9	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	—	110	44	58	11	74	35
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	—	385	174	57	294	486	71
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	—	397	238	120	296	346	227
All other times	—	—	—	1 375	1 336	1 213	311	1 098	769
Worked in MSA of residence	—	—	—	2 241	1 769	1 447	928	2 006	1 082
State College borough	—	—	—	2 037	1 712	1 365	776	1 722	1 014
Belleville borough	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	46	—
Philipsburg borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Remainder of Centre County	—	—	—	179	57	82	152	233	68
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	86	36	52	47	62	26
Altoona city	—	—	—	9	—	—	16	9	7
Tyrone borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Altoona, PA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lock Haven city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Hall borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Clinton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oscobo Mills borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Clearfield County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Johnstown city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cambria County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williamsport, PA MSA	—	—	—	24	7	6	5	—	—
Huntingdon County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewistown borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Remainder of Mifflin County	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	53	29	40	19	19	19

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County—Con.			Remainder of Centre County					
	Tract 126	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 356	2 467	4 987	4 016	2 935	3 481	3 427	4 553	3 830
Native	3 031	2 348	4 060	4 008	2 932	3 451	3 368	4 527	3 815
Foreign born	325	119	927	8	3	30	59	26	15
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	46	4	102	1	7	27	9	—	3
Persons 5 years and over	3 307	2 338	4 716	3 725	2 769	3 249	3 257	4 219	3 569
In linguistically isolated households	65	9	247	1	7	38	9	—	6
Speak language other than English	336	86	1 000	52	117	86	90	80	70
Do not speak English "very well"	145	24	398	23	33	48	18	20	29
Speak Spanish	39	30	166	33	17	14	6	16	30
Do not speak English "very well"	19	6	44	14	6	4	—	—	10
Linguistically isolated	7	—	56	—	2	4	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	173	29	421	—	3	—	—	12	—
Do not speak English "very well"	81	18	241	—	3	—	—	6	—
Linguistically isolated	37	9	174	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 490	692	2 708	842	583	752	654	1 081	782
Preprimary school	—	57	86	29	18	45	80	77	44
Public school	—	43	34	26	16	35	60	46	37
Elementary or high school	89	303	487	716	521	587	507	854	637
Public school	76	293	438	699	521	576	501	837	616
College	2 401	332	2 135	97	44	120	67	150	101
Public college	2 331	311	2 068	87	30	113	57	133	88
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 038	1 742	2 608	2 563	1 948	2 334	2 380	2 915	2 435
Less than 9th grade	8	32	29	271	341	257	393	236	260
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	37	49	30	486	322	407	434	510	436
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	108	216	352	1 281	1 051	959	1 212	1 411	1 284
Some college, no degree	194	237	353	217	130	229	122	287	227
Associate degree	42	55	88	117	34	102	101	118	88
Bachelor's degree	353	531	893	123	56	229	87	212	84
Graduate or professional degree	296	622	863	68	14	151	31	141	56
Percent high school graduate or higher	95.7	95.4	97.7	70.5	66.0	71.6	65.3	74.4	71.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	62.5	66.2	67.3	7.5	3.6	16.3	5.0	12.1	5.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	114	85	486	221	312	350	301	449
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	441	1 157	738	1 611	1 570	1 863	1 541	1 547	1 413
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	926	1 326	1 613	2 091	2 182	2 173	2 073	1 987	2 246
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 307	2 338	4 716	3 725	2 769	3 249	3 257	4 219	3 569
Some house	413	1 205	687	2 704	2 370	2 078	2 404	3 004	2 413
Different house in United States	2 675	1 011	3 329	1 015	399	1 171	847	1 202	1 152
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	227	420	688	29	—	45	37	82	26
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	180	151	295	578	273	847	479	739	929
Different MSA/PMSA	1 892	368	1 830	126	58	90	61	251	109
Not in MSA/PMSA	376	72	516	282	68	189	270	130	88
Abroad	219	122	700	6	—	—	6	13	4
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	3 356	2 467	4 987	—	—	3 032	16	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	833	2 024	1 612	—	—	2 140	16	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	4 016	2 935	449	3 411	4 553	3 830
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	2 218	1 562	394	1 843	1 701	1 935
On farms	—	—	—	67	7	2	18	92	81
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 682	1 239	2 614	1 848	1 280	1 402	1 423	2 184	1 859
Car, truck, or van	765	990	1 958	1 722	1 194	1 231	1 316	2 016	1 742
Drove alone	665	832	1 648	1 272	882	938	962	1 568	1 341
Carpooled	100	158	310	450	312	293	354	448	401
Public transportation (including toxicob)	—	52	404	4	—	—	—	4	3
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	45	398	—	—	—	—	4	3
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	818	147	137	63	51	123	66	49	61
Other means	66	29	99	17	9	17	10	19	4
Worked at home	33	21	16	42	26	31	31	96	49
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.17	1.17	1.15	1.19	1.13	1.14
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.3	12.8	14.1	26.4	26.3	20.8	23.8	24.6	22.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	6	5	26	131	115	56	116	132	99
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m.	58	109	112	734	394	379	417	548	515
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m.	243	411	912	437	310	403	355	771	545
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	298	378	615	160	88	247	102	220	180
All other times	1 044	315	933	344	347	286	402	417	471
Worked in MSA of residence	1 665	1 194	2 474	1 407	1 152	1 053	1 036	2 059	1 805
State College borough	1 493	919	1 918	248	168	145	167	702	355
Bellefonte borough	6	24	48	193	119	7	26	147	286
Philipsburg borough	—	—	—	—	19	684	622	18	—
Remainder of Centre County	166	251	508	966	846	217	221	1 192	1 164
Worked outside MSA of residence	17	45	140	441	128	349	387	125	54
Altoona city	—	—	32	—	—	13	16	9	—
Tyrone borough	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	29	—
Remainder of Altoona, PA MSA	—	—	30	—	—	—	31	17	—
Lock Haven city	—	7	—	128	2	—	6	2	13
Mill Hall borough	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	2	—
Remainder of Clinton County	—	—	—	191	15	—	—	—	3
Clearfield borough	—	—	8	2	18	53	52	6	3
Oscobo Mills borough	—	—	—	—	—	51	38	—	2
Remainder of Clearfield County	—	—	—	5	72	161	165	11	4
Johnstown city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cambria County	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	—
Union County	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
Williamsport, PA MSA	—	—	—	47	2	9	7	3	2
Huntingdon County	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	7	—
Lewistown borough	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Mifflin County	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—
Worked elsewhere	17	34	62	32	19	39	65	26	27

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.							
	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 441	4 591	6 028	5 387	6 358	5 132	5 045	4 945
Native	3 424	4 587	5 966	5 357	6 253	5 032	4 676	4 664
Foreign born	17	4	62	30	105	100	369	281
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	13	17	3	7	22	—	20	6
Persons 5 years and over	3 225	4 228	5 629	4 959	5 955	4 863	4 714	4 576
In linguistically isolated households	42	84	6	7	22	—	33	6
Speak a language other than English	172	380	115	96	167	356	493	323
Do not speak English "very well"	86	168	13	39	47	123	123	87
Speak Spanish	33	2	17	46	6	118	89	14
Do not speak English "very well"	20	—	1	20	—	90	25	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	13	—	33	17	128	138
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	7	—	29	10
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	758	1 025	1 313	1 165	1 369	911	2 189	1 647
Preprimary school	34	50	108	92	178	40	41	168
Public school	18	36	87	85	143	26	18	67
Elementary or high school	624	858	997	880	821	580	459	897
Public school	566	790	963	846	733	547	420	822
College	100	117	208	193	370	291	1 689	582
Public college	89	103	193	159	327	212	1 612	541
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 249	2 878	4 012	3 515	4 382	3 739	2 772	3 126
Less than 9th grade	169	348	265	219	476	197	67	44
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	322	384	551	513	570	674	123	151
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 221	1 433	1 964	1 858	1 566	1 935	468	519
Some college, no degree	217	301	375	392	497	399	435	482
Associate degree	116	96	208	186	286	210	159	120
Bachelor's degree	131	179	394	270	655	237	721	844
Graduate or professional degree	73	137	255	77	332	87	799	966
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.2	74.6	79.7	79.2	76.1	76.7	93.1	93.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.1	11.0	16.2	9.9	22.5	8.7	54.8	57.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	115	361	188	393	276	264	122	204
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 237	1 667	1 258	1 271	1 221	1 142	572	1 002
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 907	2 040	1 703	1 846	1 725	1 384	1 299	1 989
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 225	2 878	5 629	4 959	5 955	4 863	4 714	4 576
Same house	2 383	2 908	3 770	3 269	3 167	2 340	978	2 415
Different house in United States	828	1 316	1 850	1 684	2 716	2 473	3 459	2 053
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	54	42	90	167	140	115	478	489
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	471	829	1 175	1 079	1 761	749	356	478
Different MSA/PMSA	186	286	394	319	656	1 318	1 932	869
Not in on MSA/PMSA	117	159	191	119	159	291	693	217
Abrood	14	4	9	6	72	50	277	108
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	—	—	6 358	—	3 932	4 292
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	3 903	—	1 225	3 664
Rural population	3 441	4 591	6 028	5 387	—	5 132	1 113	653
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 884	2 428	2 765	3 766	—	1 800	345	117
On farms	272	556	404	104	—	55	53	26
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 795	2 112	3 107	2 813	3 032	1 767	2 900	2 649
Car, truck, or van	1 576	1 731	2 744	2 622	2 587	1 671	2 418	2 460
Drove alone	1 332	1 254	2 154	2 243	2 113	1 422	2 167	2 059
Carpooled	244	477	590	379	474	249	251	401
Public transportation (including toxicab)	9	7	3	10	38	7	311	115
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	9	5	1	10	38	7	311	115
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	64	118	132	80	308	33	81	18
Other means	17	19	32	10	10	18	27	24
Worked at home	129	237	196	91	99	38	63	32
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.19	1.14	1.08	1.11	1.09	1.05	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.9	26.4	22.5	16.6	17.2	16.7	14.3	14.8
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	118	111	147	115	153	101	33	50
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	381	490	583	611	461	327	270	249
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	618	674	1 191	1 139	1 216	692	1 089	1 162
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	220	223	393	348	423	243	598	671
All other times	329	377	597	509	680	366	847	485
Worked in MSA of residence	1 605	1 912	2 953	2 758	2 877	1 725	2 757	2 489
State College borough	391	359	1 205	751	674	698	1 788	1 591
Bellefonte borough	265	94	89	435	1 053	277	89	82
Philipsburg borough	—	4	1	—	—	6	9	6
Remainder of Centre County	949	1 455	1 658	1 572	1 150	744	871	810
Worked outside MSA of residence	190	200	154	55	155	42	143	160
Altoona city	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	28
Tyrone borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Altoona, PA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	21
Lock Haven city	70	4	2	11	32	—	—	—
Mill Hall borough	25	12	9	10	22	—	—	—
Remainder of Clinton County	37	6	—	—	15	—	—	—
Clearfield borough	—	—	2	—	9	—	—	6
Osceola Mills borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Clearfield County	9	3	23	—	10	—	6	6
Johnstown city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cambria County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union County	—	108	15	—	—	—	—	—
Williamsport, PA MSA	16	10	4	13	—	—	6	—
Huntingdon County	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	—
Lewistown borough	—	12	7	—	9	—	8	39
Remainder of Mifflin County	7	—	31	6	11	—	6	—
Worked elsewhere	26	39	49	15	39	42	81	60

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.							
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	5 192	2 564	4 179	4 133	5 626	—	—	—
Native	4 744	2 470	4 047	4 078	5 509	—	—	—
Foreign born	448	94	132	55	117	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	40	—	6	26	7	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 800	2 305	3 864	3 805	5 171	—	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	83	—	6	44	25	—	—	—
Speak o language other than English	516	49	159	145	223	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	149	—	36	44	83	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	85	—	42	43	55	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	31	—	6	31	27	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	14	—	—	37	18	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	163	6	19	—	40	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	67	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 883	664	1 078	1 132	1 638	—	—	—
Preprimary school	81	45	80	95	137	—	—	—
Public school	49	25	49	36	52	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	602	377	596	641	1 043	—	—	—
Public school	550	366	561	623	1 009	—	—	—
College	1 200	242	402	396	458	—	—	—
Public college	1 143	221	389	375	421	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 201	1 664	2 873	2 838	3 627	—	—	—
Less than 9th grade	51	16	129	40	77	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	140	99	181	91	183	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	638	476	696	693	1 113	—	—	—
Some college, no degree	460	267	385	474	615	—	—	—
Associate degree	169	75	143	171	230	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	919	402	677	741	806	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	824	329	662	628	603	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.0	93.1	89.2	95.4	92.8	—	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	54.5	43.9	46.6	48.2	38.8	—	—	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	70	273	107	153	124	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	657	1 284	1 138	845	1 052	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 065	1 493	1 870	1 626	1 838	—	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 800	2 305	3 864	3 805	5 171	—	—	—
Some house	2 065	1 253	2 151	1 939	2 665	—	—	—
Different house in United States	2 525	1 039	1 687	1 826	2 452	—	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	565	279	342	373	471	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	480	312	549	790	816	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	1 163	301	645	478	832	—	—	—
Not in on MSA/PMSA	317	147	151	185	333	—	—	—
Aboard	210	13	26	40	54	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	5 192	2 123	3 442	3 111	492	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 566	1 907	2 512	2 401	258	—	—	—
Rural population	—	441	737	1 022	5 134	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	136	379	544	2 640	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	49	37	248	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 833	1 370	2 063	2 383	2 977	—	—	—
Car, truck, or van	2 287	1 214	1 792	2 191	2 730	—	—	—
Drove alone	2 033	1 002	1 463	1 956	2 282	—	—	—
Carpoled	254	212	329	235	448	—	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	158	20	45	44	37	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	148	12	45	44	37	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	199	34	53	38	82	—	—	—
Other means	80	34	35	36	2	—	—	—
Worked at home	109	68	138	74	126	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.09	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.0	14.2	13.9	15.5	18.0	—	—	—
Departure time for work:								
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	54	29	73	44	68	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	250	149	200	221	369	—	—	—
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 144	584	718	991	1 397	—	—	—
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 a.m.	605	264	475	466	568	—	—	—
All other times	671	276	459	587	449	—	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	2 634	1 319	1 999	2 239	2 815	—	—	—
State College borough	1 676	757	1 108	1 326	1 530	—	—	—
Bellefonte borough	39	51	35	45	30	—	—	—
Philipsburg borough	8	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Remainder of Centre County	911	511	856	868	1 239	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	199	51	64	144	162	—	—	—
Altoona city	6	22	—	22	2	—	—	—
Tyron borough	—	—	—	14	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Altoona, PA MSA	6	—	7	—	9	—	—	—
Lock Haven city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Hall borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Clinton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield borough	8	—	—	6	2	—	—	—
Oscalo Mills borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Clearfield County	25	—	—	38	9	—	—	—
Johnstown city	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Cambria County	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union County	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Williamsport, PA MSA	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Huntingdon County	15	4	5	5	53	—	—	—
Lewistown borough	10	—	—	6	16	—	—	—
Remainder of Mifflin County	24	6	21	—	26	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	88	14	19	53	31	—	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County					
		Total	State College borough	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 124	Tract 127	Tract 128
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	103 662	103 662	36 740	4 211	3 334	4 161	4 372	2 062	4 265
In labor force	61 452	61 452	17 065	3 015	2 163	3 124	2 320	1 290	2 754
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.3	59.3	46.4	71.6	64.9	75.1	53.1	62.6	64.6
Civilian labor force	61 207	61 207	16 964	3 007	2 163	3 115	2 309	1 286	2 697
Employed	57 809	57 809	15 632	2 896	2 098	3 015	2 115	1 235	2 570
Unemployed	3 398	3 398	1 332	111	65	100	194	51	127
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	5.6	7.9	3.7	3.0	3.2	8.4	4.0	4.7
Not in labor force	42 210	42 210	19 675	1 196	1 171	1 037	2 052	772	1 511
Institutionalized persons	2 687	2 687	23	—	154	—	23	—	—
Enrolled in school	20 430	20 430	16 648	410	167	186	1 416	141	921
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	9 180	9 180	1 462	295	462	369	368	331	194
Females 16 years and over	49 881	49 881	16 743	2 063	1 767	2 138	1 857	1 052	1 859
In labor force	27 559	27 559	7 793	1 346	978	1 417	954	550	1 137
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.2	55.2	46.5	65.2	55.3	66.3	51.4	52.3	61.2
Civilian labor force	27 544	27 544	7 793	1 346	978	1 417	954	550	1 137
Employed	26 067	26 067	7 201	1 300	940	1 361	892	529	1 084
Unemployed	1 477	1 477	592	46	38	56	62	21	53
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	5.4	7.6	3.4	3.9	4.0	6.5	3.8	4.7
With own children under 6 years	5 647	5 647	847	305	242	370	76	121	285
In labor force	3 380	3 380	449	147	150	207	60	63	108
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 394	6 394	555	276	231	494	66	106	171
In labor force	4 968	4 968	362	240	178	402	42	87	91
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	8 022	8 022	1 009	435	356	559	76	169	334
All parents present in household in labor force	4 370	4 370	490	212	197	281	62	79	101
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	13 953	13 953	1 307	621	569	1 064	137	308	417
All parents present in household in labor force	9 882	9 882	773	465	398	735	93	233	182
Persons 16 to 19 years	10 782	10 782	6 497	198	178	298	200	111	182
Not enrolled in school	1 126	1 126	73	42	45	85	30	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	402	402	43	30	—	33	24	—	—
Not high school graduate	385	385	33	9	—	52	18	—	—
Employed	163	163	10	—	—	29	—	—	—
Unemployed	59	59	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not in labor force	163	163	23	9	—	16	18	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	57 809	57 809	15 632	2 896	2 098	3 015	2 115	1 235	2 570
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 915	5 915	1 523	475	315	453	213	159	351
Professional specialty occupations	11 986	11 986	4 326	818	655	716	574	436	896
Technicians and related support occupations	2 835	2 835	1 032	188	106	164	190	92	193
Sales occupations	5 641	5 641	1 842	269	179	282	253	146	227
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 408	9 408	2 410	399	292	496	326	157	360
Private household occupations	162	162	70	—	5	9	5	14	—
Protective service occupations	907	907	223	88	43	35	23	11	24
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 517	7 517	3 085	314	153	235	380	95	370
Forming, finishing, and fishing occupations	1 466	1 466	182	29	30	146	19	17	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 684	4 684	271	129	149	252	36	47	44
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 784	2 784	240	55	51	81	51	20	15
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 904	1 904	140	52	41	54	7	10	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 600	2 600	288	80	79	92	38	31	52
Construction	2 852	2 852	172	84	108	158	17	37	22
Manufacturing	7 725	7 725	657	258	268	316	91	76	152
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 290	2 290	310	134	91	87	53	15	38
Wholesale and retail trade	11 259	11 259	3 952	456	244	502	560	224	534
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 251	2 251	479	143	98	129	26	75	66
Business and repair services	1 795	1 795	424	95	44	118	69	12	60
Professional and related services	23 833	23 833	8 274	1 439	1 113	1 387	1 173	702	1 493
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	57 809	57 809	15 632	2 896	2 098	3 015	2 115	1 235	2 570
Private wage and salary workers	42 667	42 667	11 938	2 123	1 538	2 130	1 445	802	1 849
Government workers	11 317	11 317	3 152	644	412	631	560	331	672
Local government workers	2 729	2 729	422	98	109	116	33	54	88
Self-employed workers	3 598	3 598	535	119	148	243	103	102	49
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	80 529	80 529	31 857	3 466	2 324	3 361	3 518	1 494	3 627
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	55 164	55 164	17 624	2 354	1 747	2 581	2 004	1 047	2 272
50 to 52 weeks	31 845	31 845	4 573	1 643	1 266	2 096	673	746	1 184
40 to 49 weeks	5 203	5 203	1 339	252	227	203	156	142	367
27 to 39 weeks	3 941	3 941	1 483	156	102	139	171	70	190
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	10 718	10 718	5 102	581	261	398	753	210	669
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	90 232	90 232	34 819	3 860	2 652	3 729	3 891	1 667	3 956
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 637	1 637	208	45	17	48	65	28	27
With a mobility limitation	974	974	168	33	17	21	55	28	18
In labor force	296	296	94	24	7	5	55	8	—
With a self-care limitation	1 102	1 102	124	45	6	37	47	18	18
With a work disability	4 666	4 666	810	167	111	157	131	63	159
In labor force	2 265	2 265	419	82	68	95	119	28	89
Prevented from working	1 761	1 761	182	69	25	53	7	30	52
No work disability	85 566	85 566	34 009	3 693	2 541	3 572	3 760	1 604	3 797
In labor force	57 746	57 746	16 251	2 877	2 043	2 966	2 124	1 198	2 563
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10 498	10 498	1 797	343	528	423	447	391	252
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 793	1 793	320	56	90	33	109	49	62
With a mobility limitation	1 429	1 429	234	56	85	19	88	41	42
With a self-care limitation	949	949	210	23	43	25	62	31	46
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	2 879	2 879	420	103	94	112	87	111	87
Mean family income (dollars)	22 188	22 188	37 775	25 609	30 357	23 220	37 996	42 321	26 453
1 worker	7 060	7 060	993	340	279	395	115	165	292
Mean family income (dollars)	36 002	36 002	41 744	55 585	62 805	51 327	35 323	49 159	43 960
2 or more workers	16 517	16 517	2 096	790	722	1 146	304	394	545
Mean family income (dollars)	47 192	47 192	53 291	55 646	61 517	55 334	58 760	62 226	47 997

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County								
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 125
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	6 251	6 004	5 944	1 474	4 372	3 145
In labor force	—	—	—	2 646	2 098	1 760	1 000	2 320	1 319
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	42.3	34.9	29.6	67.8	53.1	41.9
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	2 637	2 091	1 760	1 000	2 309	1 319
Employed	—	—	—	2 368	1 938	1 594	988	2 115	1 131
Unemployed	—	—	—	269	153	166	12	194	188
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	10.2	7.3	9.4	1.2	8.4	14.3
Not in labor force	—	—	—	3 605	3 906	4 184	474	2 052	1 826
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	3 297	3 728	4 174	127	1 416	1 725
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	203	—	203	368	45	—
Females 16 years and over	—	—	—	2 303	3 660	2 472	748	1 857	1 532
In labor force	—	—	—	1 023	1 303	874	425	954	722
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	—	44.4	35.6	35.4	56.8	51.4	47.1
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	1 023	1 303	874	425	954	722
Employed	—	—	—	975	1 195	782	420	892	619
Unemployed	—	—	—	48	108	92	5	62	103
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	4.7	8.3	10.5	1.2	6.5	14.3
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	76	130	—	111	76	8
In labor force	—	—	—	53	69	—	69	60	8
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	62	18	—	85	66	—
In labor force	—	—	—	30	6	—	64	42	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	85	136	—	156	76	9
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	63	67	—	108	62	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	108	23	—	221	137	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	52	6	—	131	93	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	355	2 245	3 076	63	200	167
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	7	—	15	30	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	24	7
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	18	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	2 368	1 938	1 594	988	2 115	1 131
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	302	60	59	162	213	76
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	525	500	254	487	574	188
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	102	111	80	55	190	90
Sales occupations	—	—	—	284	310	183	91	253	168
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	—	461	337	288	117	326	171
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	14	14	5	5	9
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	33	36	63	—	23	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	441	472	516	51	380	344
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	52	15	51	—	19	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	43	18	19	—	36	25
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	43	16	14	15	51	27
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	21	18	12	—	7	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	61	31	41	5	38	—
Construction	—	—	—	43	19	14	11	17	9
Manufacturing	—	—	—	102	24	34	49	91	47
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	34	19	25	25	53	29
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	—	564	563	451	93	560	434
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	98	52	31	52	26	41
Business and repair services	—	—	—	136	34	13	22	69	40
Professional and related services	—	—	—	1 073	1 073	880	684	1 173	403
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	2 368	1 938	1 594	988	2 115	1 131
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	—	1 849	1 610	1 396	651	1 445	971
Government workers	—	—	—	457	299	167	254	560	119
Local government workers	—	—	—	49	44	26	51	33	7
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	62	29	31	83	103	41
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	—	—	2 368	1 938	1 594	988	2 115	1 131
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	—	3 485	2 518	2 438	831	2 004	1 561
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	617	130	76	546	673	181
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	172	83	57	149	156	93
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	277	180	215	48	171	128
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	739	807	706	122	753	420
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	—	—	5 986	5 997	5 944	1 226	3 891	3 089
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	15	33	15	—	65	8
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	15	20	15	—	55	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	55	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	5	20	9	—	47	8
With a work disability	—	—	—	63	91	97	34	131	88
In labor force	—	—	—	34	14	19	22	119	32
Prevented from working	—	—	—	23	13	12	6	7	25
No work disability	—	—	—	5 923	5 906	5 847	1 192	3 760	3 001
In labor force	—	—	—	2 558	2 077	1 741	933	2 124	1 276
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	256	—	—	248	447	56
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	24	—	—	35	109	25
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	24	—	—	19	88	20
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	24	—	—	22	62	9
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	—	—	45	7	—	47	87	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	34 440	120	—	62 478	37 996	—
1 worker	—	—	—	56	150	—	119	115	25
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	37 062	11 035	—	75 602	35 323	70 677
2 or more workers	—	—	—	257	121	—	269	304	55
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	65 407	19 378	—	70 667	58 760	15 111

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County—Con.			Remainder of Centre County					
	Tract 126	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 223	2 062	4 265	3 071	2 317	2 779	2 808	3 511	3 004
In labor force	1 878	1 290	2 754	2 040	1 411	1 547	1 564	2 356	2 011
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.3	62.6	64.6	66.4	60.9	55.7	55.7	67.1	66.9
Civilian labor force	1 865	1 286	2 697	2 038	1 408	1 533	1 564	2 348	2 000
Employed	1 693	1 235	2 570	1 871	1 308	1 399	1 435	2 215	1 885
Unemployed	172	51	127	167	100	134	129	133	115
Percent of civilian labor force	9.2	4.0	4.7	8.2	7.1	8.7	8.2	5.7	5.8
Not in labor force	1 345	772	1 511	1 031	906	1 232	1 244	1 155	993
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	11	—	—	193	—	58
Enrolled in school	1 119	141	921	155	119	165	99	200	139
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	118	331	194	393	401	614	504	436	347
Females 16 years and over	1 260	1 052	1 859	1 557	1 178	1 523	1 527	1 745	1 536
In labor force	805	550	1 137	884	602	694	694	1 012	872
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.9	52.3	61.2	56.8	51.1	45.6	45.4	58.0	56.8
Civilian labor force	805	550	1 137	884	599	690	694	1 012	872
Employed	705	529	1 084	837	574	631	637	954	818
Unemployed	100	21	53	47	25	59	57	58	54
Percent of civilian labor force	12.4	3.8	4.7	5.3	4.2	8.6	8.2	5.7	6.2
With own children under 6 years	40	121	285	243	151	172	151	282	210
In labor force	19	63	108	150	104	95	93	182	134
With own children 6 to 17 years only	47	106	171	306	257	277	237	357	312
In labor force	42	87	91	252	199	199	169	263	229
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	44	169	334	359	202	249	217	395	319
All parents present in household in labor force	10	79	101	212	139	133	120	228	190
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	93	308	417	679	507	533	490	773	618
All parents present in household in labor force	76	233	182	492	365	352	311	545	408
Persons 16 to 19 years	98	111	182	240	177	178	198	303	263
Not enrolled in school	14	—	—	64	39	37	24	58	65
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	21	11	20	16	22	24
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	12	7	10	18	21	23
Employed	—	—	—	4	2	—	8	7	13
Unemployed	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	6	5	10	10	12	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 693	1 235	2 570	1 871	1 308	1 399	1 435	2 215	1 885
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	141	159	351	111	85	143	82	162	98
Professional specialty occupations	466	436	896	138	66	212	72	229	140
Technicians and related support occupations	119	92	193	58	42	32	8	83	60
Sales occupations	180	146	227	117	71	163	162	165	136
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	193	157	360	230	201	210	212	355	334
Private household occupations	9	14	—	4	—	8	14	12	9
Protective service occupations	12	11	24	34	18	24	18	42	28
Service occupations, except protective and household	416	95	370	188	169	134	217	217	233
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	17	16	40	18	10	24	57	59
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	39	47	44	280	209	188	250	398	291
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	39	20	15	340	149	107	134	159	214
Transportation and material moving occupations	44	10	22	144	121	112	135	133	123
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	29	31	52	187	159	56	107	203	160
Construction	—	37	22	148	105	111	152	240	108
Manufacturing	82	76	152	689	391	230	224	428	495
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	72	15	38	126	101	103	143	125	119
Wholesale and retail trade	529	224	534	256	226	296	267	368	346
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38	75	66	35	47	60	34	74	64
Business and repair services	38	12	60	56	51	29	39	90	65
Professional and related services	793	702	1 493	364	234	399	351	650	469
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 693	1 235	2 570	1 871	1 308	1 399	1 435	2 215	1 885
Private wage and salary workers	1 365	802	1 849	1 494	1 051	1 028	1 082	1 663	1 481
Government workers	293	331	672	265	185	299	238	382	292
Local government workers	70	54	88	101	62	64	34	135	109
Self-employed workers	35	102	49	110	70	72	102	164	102
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 863	1 494	3 627	2 141	1 502	1 650	1 645	2 513	2 084
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 468	1 047	2 272	1 803	1 243	1 261	1 236	2 032	1 623
50 to 52 weeks	420	746	1 184	1 307	850	869	786	1 438	1 235
40 to 49 weeks	120	142	367	174	164	151	164	219	163
27 to 39 weeks	204	70	190	137	98	97	77	148	88
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	676	210	669	164	132	248	180	232	251
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 063	1 667	3 956	2 634	1 889	2 107	2 105	3 028	2 541
With a mobility or self-care limitation	17	28	27	137	86	47	42	121	69
With a mobility limitation	17	28	18	79	57	41	16	63	41
In labor force	17	8	—	16	10	8	6	16	12
With a self-care limitation	17	—	18	94	53	11	26	85	57
With a work disability	84	63	159	269	192	196	198	254	228
In labor force	62	28	89	106	71	55	78	119	116
Prevented from working	14	30	52	152	110	95	98	109	96
No work disability	2 979	1 604	3 797	2 365	1 697	1 911	1 907	2 774	2 313
In labor force	1 781	1 198	2 563	1 909	1 315	1 441	1 480	2 195	1 839
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	147	391	252	424	425	658	510	475	394
With a mobility or self-care limitation	16	49	62	99	78	170	66	93	73
With a mobility limitation	—	41	42	77	58	162	66	81	55
With a self-care limitation	16	31	46	56	42	51	27	49	26
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	36	111	87	143	126	197	188	124	140
Mean family income (dollars)	29 823	42 321	26 453	13 231	14 382	15 341	17 289	17 954	17 423
1 worker	71	165	292	343	225	317	254	374	284
Mean family income (dollars)	27 427	49 159	43 960	33 946	23 396	25 413	31 362	28 498	24 717
2 or more workers	151	394	545	710	498	443	493	795	671
Mean family income (dollars)	27 573	62 226	47 997	36 506	38 946	40 124	35 706	38 446	39 732

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.							
	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 685	3 435	4 711	4 108	5 200	4 407	4 331	3 765
In labor force	1 894	2 231	3 244	2 917	3 244	1 910	3 083	2 735
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.5	64.9	68.9	71.0	62.4	43.3	71.2	72.6
Civilian labor force	1 894	2 231	3 241	2 907	3 219	1 897	3 073	2 720
Employed	1 815	2 128	3 112	2 823	3 059	1 794	2 921	2 645
Unemployed	79	103	129	84	160	103	152	75
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	4.6	4.0	2.9	5.0	5.4	4.9	2.8
Not in labor force	791	1 204	1 467	1 191	1 956	2 497	1 248	1 030
Institutionalized persons	—	—	36	—	292	1 920	—	—
Enrolled in school	134	155	220	96	222	49	742	321
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	365	505	585	549	830	236	170	204
Females 16 years and over	1 377	1 762	2 396	2 073	2 829	1 280	2 022	1 794
In labor force	845	981	1 457	1 238	1 524	895	1 428	1 120
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.4	55.7	60.8	59.7	53.9	69.9	70.6	62.4
Civilian labor force	845	981	1 457	1 238	1 516	895	1 428	1 120
Employed	798	929	1 398	1 186	1 454	852	1 380	1 088
Unemployed	47	52	59	52	62	43	48	32
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.8	3.4	2.9
With own children under 6 years	149	281	283	316	338	201	265	317
In labor force	107	178	198	205	171	123	163	162
With own children 6 to 17 years only	304	327	437	414	376	221	189	385
In labor force	274	255	332	332	323	174	140	254
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	237	430	472	501	496	302	340	437
All parents present in household in labor force	163	243	271	299	213	170	193	187
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	635	842	916	838	721	474	437	899
All parents present in household in labor force	518	562	660	642	566	374	321	540
Persons 16 to 19 years	232	278	340	217	289	170	209	263
Not enrolled in school	71	95	107	83	94	31	56	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	25	22	24	7	38	19	22	6
Not high school graduate	16	41	35	19	49	8	22	5
Employed	8	32	16	12	17	—	—	5
Unemployed	3	—	9	—	14	—	22	—
Not in labor force	5	9	10	7	18	8	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 815	2 128	3 112	2 823	3 059	1 794	2 921	2 645
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	142	141	335	238	237	169	292	465
Professional and specialty occupations	139	185	306	278	600	156	973	927
Technicians and related support occupations	76	78	123	163	103	98	139	125
Sales occupations	157	151	242	284	256	177	232	301
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	413	308	555	536	609	391	572	340
Private household occupations	7	18	2	4	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	37	19	25	84	80	23	43	17
Service occupations, except protective and household	128	229	370	279	389	181	308	220
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	111	240	231	78	19	27	31	32
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	232	309	356	320	338	244	141	119
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	109	201	195	248	155	125	78	33
Transportation and material moving occupations	117	103	188	113	101	63	38	34
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	147	146	184	198	172	140	74	32
Construction	172	172	283	162	197	96	149	99
Manufacturing	370	481	565	508	509	409	284	246
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	142	107	113	171	92	56	71	52
Wholesale and retail trade	320	297	478	657	594	362	418	500
Finance, insurance, and real estate	54	74	166	103	121	74	186	125
Business and repair services	53	67	124	92	104	49	141	33
Professional and related services	453	499	961	820	1 157	627	1 482	1 452
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 815	2 128	3 112	2 823	3 059	1 794	2 921	2 645
Private wage and salary workers	1 312	1 433	2 166	1 992	2 094	1 335	2 251	1 887
Government workers	307	331	566	590	694	343	559	620
Local government workers	106	100	134	170	386	112	86	176
Self-employed workers	149	316	353	227	254	116	103	133
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 961	2 419	3 483	3 047	3 470	2 787	3 710	2 970
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 559	1 855	2 815	2 408	2 700	2 272	2 638	2 336
50 to 52 weeks	1 219	1 411	2 110	1 931	1 924	1 619	1 460	1 746
40 to 49 weeks	130	201	334	146	226	179	312	250
27 to 39 weeks	106	84	143	146	255	122	222	173
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	208	283	331	362	374	229	487	276
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 291	2 853	3 992	3 484	3 925	2 224	4 117	3 492
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	121	170	66	126	43	80	52
With a mobility limitation	28	75	71	32	68	38	42	32
In labor force	—	13	7	4	17	17	21	11
With a self-care limitation	71	74	144	43	84	18	48	36
With a work disability	109	257	323	214	311	204	177	175
In labor force	56	90	165	86	142	141	82	97
Prevented from working	42	129	135	105	134	50	56	61
No work disability	2 182	2 596	3 669	3 270	3 614	2 020	3 940	3 317
In labor force	1 809	2 064	2 988	2 756	2 976	1 742	2 966	2 569
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	394	582	680	614	958	250	204	258
With a mobility or self-care limitation	123	99	103	72	182	13	18	45
With a mobility limitation	75	77	66	38	173	3	18	32
With a self-care limitation	89	58	85	46	49	10	12	29
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	105	140	210	199	175	106	35	83
Mean family income (dollars)	18 754	19 593	19 351	17 357	15 195	18 855	17 439	28 051
1 worker	214	325	421	376	523	249	276	446
Mean family income (dollars)	26 674	25 775	24 856	25 236	27 113	30 713	31 855	49 972
2 or more workers	689	795	1 168	989	1 023	579	681	897
Mean family income (dollars)	43 141	40 805	44 982	37 791	39 090	45 371	43 711	66 257

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.						
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 127 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	4 211	1 909	3 334	3 175	4 161	—	—
In labor force	3 015	1 442	2 163	2 456	3 124	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.6	75.5	64.9	77.4	75.1	—	—
Civilian labor force	3 007	1 442	2 163	2 443	3 115	—	—
Employed	2 896	1 376	2 098	2 382	3 015	—	—
Unemployed	111	66	65	61	100	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	4.6	3.0	2.5	3.2	—	—
Not in labor force	1 196	467	1 171	719	1 037	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	154	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	410	79	167	124	186	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	295	160	462	293	369	—	—
Females 16 years and over	2 063	959	1 767	1 612	2 138	—	—
In labor force	1 346	628	978	1 151	1 417	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	65.2	65.5	55.3	71.4	66.3	—	—
Civilian labor force	1 346	628	978	1 151	1 417	—	—
Employed	1 300	605	940	1 124	1 361	—	—
Unemployed	46	23	38	27	56	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	3.7	3.9	2.3	4.0	—	—
With own children under 6 years	305	237	242	287	370	—	—
In labor force	147	172	150	190	207	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	276	147	231	292	494	—	—
In labor force	240	109	178	282	402	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	435	309	356	398	559	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	212	190	197	239	281	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	621	358	569	672	1 064	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	465	266	398	589	735	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	198	90	178	164	298	—	—
Not enrolled in school	42	24	45	13	85	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	30	19	—	—	33	—	—
Not high school graduate	9	5	—	—	52	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not in labor force	9	5	—	—	16	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 896	1 376	2 098	2 382	3 015	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	475	128	315	321	453	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	818	389	655	661	716	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	188	47	106	110	164	—	—
Sales occupations	269	170	179	285	282	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	399	183	292	362	496	—	—
Private household occupations	—	—	5	—	9	—	—
Protective service occupations	88	14	43	12	35	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	314	150	153	318	235	—	—
Forming, molding, and fishing occupations	29	44	30	58	146	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	129	112	149	96	252	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	55	45	51	65	81	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	52	49	41	43	54	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	80	45	79	51	92	—	—
Construction	84	42	108	94	158	—	—
Manufacturing	258	151	268	246	316	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	134	61	91	86	87	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	456	201	244	519	502	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	143	86	98	99	129	—	—
Business and repair services	95	44	44	77	118	—	—
Professional and related services	1 439	662	1 113	1 040	1 387	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 896	1 376	2 098	2 382	3 015	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	2 123	894	1 538	1 775	2 130	—	—
Government workers	644	376	412	431	631	—	—
Local government workers	98	62	109	147	116	—	—
Self-employed workers	119	106	148	176	243	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 466	1 527	2 324	2 612	3 361	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 354	1 169	1 747	1 908	2 581	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	1 643	938	1 266	1 424	2 096	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	252	105	227	264	203	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	156	59	102	106	139	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	581	192	261	427	398	—	—
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 860	1 693	2 652	2 797	3 729	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	45	41	17	42	48	—	—
With a mobility limitation	33	17	17	35	21	—	—
In labor force	24	—	7	8	5	—	—
With a self-care limitation	45	24	6	22	37	—	—
With a work disability	167	154	111	160	157	—	—
In labor force	82	93	68	104	95	—	—
Prevented from working	69	27	25	33	53	—	—
No work disability	3 693	1 539	2 541	2 637	3 572	—	—
In labor force	1 293	2 043	2 267	2 966	—	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	343	216	528	365	423	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	56	32	90	28	33	—	—
With a mobility limitation	56	32	85	22	19	—	—
With a self-care limitation	23	6	43	13	25	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	103	65	94	114	112	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	25 609	20 301	30 357	36 262	23 220	—	—
1 worker	340	176	279	250	395	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	55 585	31 926	62 805	51 431	51 327	—	—
2 or more workers	790	457	722	875	1 146	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	55 646	48 066	61 517	55 511	55 334	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County					
		Total	State College borough	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 124	Tract 127	Tract 128
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	42 784	42 784	10 942	2 125	1 643	2 036	1 886	1 031	2 167
Less than \$5,000	2 789	2 789	1 358	106	46	49	239	24	150
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 368	4 368	1 608	143	171	67	285	59	244
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 819	4 819	1 751	248	95	94	307	77	292
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 449	8 449	2 045	374	222	322	400	133	423
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 139	7 139	1 308	264	222	361	207	170	379
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 846	6 846	1 024	371	317	477	179	169	229
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 427	5 427	1 077	397	293	431	118	255	312
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 692	1 692	465	91	128	120	97	80	93
\$100,000 or more	1 255	1 255	306	131	149	115	54	64	45
Median (dollars)	26 060	26 060	18 257	31 807	37 047	40 116	17 414	38 977	24 213
Mean (dollars)	33 235	33 235	27 764	40 265	46 902	48 389	26 920	46 096	30 521
Families	26 456	26 456	3 509	1 233	1 095	1 653	506	670	924
Median income (dollars)	34 313	34 313	39 762	46 442	47 888	44 275	41 250	51 922	38 836
Moles 15 years and over, with income	51 173	51 173	18 871	2 140	1 511	2 019	2 325	998	2 328
Median income (dollars)	12 343	12 343	4 714	18 059	28 517	24 966	6 471	27 353	11 115
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.0	39.0	15.2	46.7	53.7	64.1	17.9	46.1	33.2
Median income (dollars)	25 965	25 965	28 774	33 786	38 179	33 935	24 688	37 619	27 396
Females 15 years and over, with income	43 622	43 622	15 423	1 870	1 538	1 809	1 683	938	1 696
Median income (dollars)	7 159	7 159	3 729	10 617	10 902	12 397	6 012	9 972	9 812
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.1	27.1	11.0	34.4	29.6	44.2	15.3	30.5	24.2
Median income (dollars)	17 997	17 997	20 854	19 201	21 621	20 076	20 524	22 065	21 654
Per capita income (dollars)	11 854	11 854	8 694	16 166	18 896	17 462	11 065	19 446	13 225
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	42 784	42 784	10 942	2 125	1 643	2 036	1 886	1 031	2 167
With earnings	36 408	36 408	9 749	1 963	1 298	1 839	1 557	839	2 009
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 379	32 379	24 299	37 134	48 202	47 704	23 246	40 726	27 769
With Social Security income	8 910	8 910	1 409	297	441	333	382	270	210
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 969	7 969	8 676	8 178	8 448	8 480	9 061	9 935	8 919
With public assistance income	1 801	1 801	301	52	11	46	41	36	111
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 921	3 921	3 762	3 988	611	5 813	7 388	3 914	3 120
With retirement income	5 982	5 982	1 186	231	325	250	289	261	198
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 403	9 403	15 065	10 478	10 723	9 284	12 793	17 653	14 239
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	41 485	41 485	48 166	53 120	59 170	52 200	49 863	55 710	44 693
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 607	40 607	47 369	29 014	58 401	55 845	59 333	55 715	40 283
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 235	42 235	48 654	57 012	59 793	48 131	47 171	55 708	48 971
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 361	44 361	52 153	56 451	62 063	54 232	54 779	57 587	49 360
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 377	44 377	51 361	53 871	61 621	57 842	67 511	57 300	44 447
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 348	44 348	52 635	58 736	62 421	50 036	51 363	57 729	54 135
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 530	20 530	18 214	27 198	26 914	30 179	8 481	26 392	21 645
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 868	15 868	14 759	20 184	23 142	28 475	13 629	4 860	17 762
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 848	25 848	21 256	39 345	30 275	31 883	5 239	29 981	27 051
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	26 456	26 456	3 509	1 233	1 095	1 653	506	670	924
Householder worked in 1989	21 809	21 809	2 840	1 045	945	1 469	360	516	751
With related children under 18 years	12 625	12 625	1 368	604	490	891	112	225	474
With related children under 5 years	5 228	5 228	729	299	249	331	58	110	238
Married-couple families	23 052	23 052	3 068	1 105	1 003	1 516	449	612	779
Householder worked in 1989	19 344	19 344	2 523	924	860	1 364	336	478	651
With related children under 18 years	10 746	10 746	1 176	523	449	822	95	203	384
With related children under 5 years	4 624	4 624	684	279	237	306	41	106	229
Female householder, no husband present	2 498	2 498	299	112	87	96	44	28	122
Householder worked in 1989	1 682	1 682	200	105	80	75	24	8	77
With related children under 18 years	1 448	1 448	149	71	41	48	17	4	80
With related children under 5 years	410	410	40	10	12	11	17	4	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	29 083	29 083	16 920	1 504	683	475	3 184	539	2 336
Nonfamily householder	16 328	16 328	7 433	892	548	383	1 380	361	1 243
65 years and over	3 409	3 409	737	85	249	103	218	107	77
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	108 636	108 636	26 670	5 187	4 017	5 616	4 508	2 467	4 982
Persons under 18 years	22 301	22 301	2 365	1 066	925	1 632	219	477	778
Related children under 18 years	22 201	22 201	2 343	1 066	925	1 626	213	477	778
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 428	15 428	1 511	674	610	1 173	142	348	512
Persons 65 years and over	10 498	10 498	1 797	343	528	423	447	391	252
Persons 75 years and over	3 932	3 932	706	112	293	132	225	147	61
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	1 641	1 641	278	53	30	41	41	15	94
Percent below poverty level	6.2	6.2	7.9	4.3	2.7	2.5	8.1	2.2	10.2
Householder worked in 1989	914	914	176	29	24	25	14	15	53
With related children under 18 years	1 172	1 172	178	46	24	10	—	15	91
With related children under 5 years	592	592	95	37	18	—	—	9	32
Married-couple families	1 005	1 005	162	34	24	41	21	11	57
Householder worked in 1989	609	609	105	10	18	25	7	11	34
With related children under 18 years	650	650	118	27	18	10	—	11	54
With related children under 5 years	347	347	73	27	18	—	—	5	23
Female householder, no husband present	529	529	83	9	6	—	20	4	27
Householder worked in 1989	220	220	38	9	6	—	7	4	9
With related children under 18 years	457	457	45	9	6	—	—	4	27
With related children under 5 years	197	197	17	—	—	—	—	4	9
Unrelated individuals	14 491	14 491	11 274	478	106	76	2 076	120	1 136
Nonfamily householder	5 755	5 755	3 906	232	79	42	665	36	402
65 years and over	609	609	15	9	34	22	—	—	10
Persons	19 748	19 748	12 099	659	201	173	2 161	182	1 459
Percent below poverty level	18.2	18.2	45.4	12.7	5.0	3.1	47.9	7.4	29.3
Persons under 18 years	2 336	2 336	293	92	44	19	6	39	137
Related children under 18 years	2 243	2 243	271	92	44	13	—	39	137
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 348	1 348	152	33	19	13	—	31	104
Persons 65 years and over	908	908	25	9	34	43	—	—	20
Persons 75 years and over	453	453	15	—	34	12	—	—	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	10 742	10 742	7 325	401	53	100	1 292	99	700
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 475	24 475	13 591	927	272	225	2 401	261	1 747
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	39 594	39 594	16 398	1 387	706	649	2 971	477	2 237

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County								
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 125
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	—	—	—	2 002	451	—	750	1 886	1 314
Less than \$6,000	—	—	—	302	41	—	7	239	404
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	414	83	—	18	285	330
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	309	181	—	36	307	275
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	451	75	—	77	400	141
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	102	52	—	115	207	94
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	200	19	—	115	179	31
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	123	—	—	185	118	21
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	49	—	—	118	97	6
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	52	—	—	79	54	12
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	14 571	12 132	—	50 437	17 414	8 254
Mean (dollars)	—	—	—	23 360	14 734	—	56 215	26 920	13 329
Families	—	—	—	358	278	—	435	506	80
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	47 206	12 196	—	65 241	41 250	14 423
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	—	—	3 722	2 191	3 267	731	2 325	1 433
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	4 213	3 369	2 611	35 852	6 471	4 124
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	9.4	4.5	1.3	48.0	17.9	8.2
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	33 417	12 208	11 923	45 892	24 688	18 571
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	—	—	2 188	3 336	2 305	651	1 683	1 458
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	4 036	2 500	2 500	14 476	6 012	3 197
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	12.2	.9	1.4	30.0	15.3	4.3
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	19 706	11 250	8 750	30 489	20 524	11 797
Per capita income (dollars)	—	—	—	7 756	3 165	2 946	22 910	11 065	5 702
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	—	—	—	2 002	451	—	750	1 886	1 314
With earnings	—	—	—	1 847	444	—	611	1 557	1 243
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	—	19 683	13 735	—	51 425	23 246	11 380
With Social Security income	—	—	—	193	4	—	161	382	80
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	—	7 463	7 200	—	8 422	9 061	6 357
With public assistance income	—	—	—	24	17	—	22	41	13
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	3 120	375	—	6 982	7 388	3 504
With retirement income	—	—	—	166	—	—	185	289	39
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	11 727	—	—	18 438	12 793	23 835
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	—	—	—	57 081	14 392	—	71 133	49 863	32 476
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	65 507	16 555	—	73 532	59 333	3 470
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	52 391	11 929	—	69 471	47 171	34 827
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	—	—	61 975	14 436	—	72 535	54 779	42 184
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	71 059	16 714	—	76 263	67 511	3 470
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	56 895	11 929	—	70 029	51 363	47 126
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	2 368	—	—	38 067	8 481	1 200
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 000	13 629	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	5 000	—	—	53 100	5 239	1 200
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Families	—	—	—	358	278	—	435	506	80
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	306	246	—	366	360	73
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	128	148	—	185	112	6
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	69	111	—	94	58	6
Married-couple families	—	—	—	329	273	—	408	449	53
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	287	241	—	349	336	46
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	118	143	—	171	95	6
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	69	106	—	90	41	6
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	19	—	—	12	44	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	9	—	—	8	24	9
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	10	—	—	4	17	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	—	4 409	600	—	513	3 184	2 801
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	1 644	173	—	315	1 380	1 234
65 years and over	—	—	—	120	—	—	118	218	32
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	—	5 371	1 324	—	1 835	4 508	2 978
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	193	159	—	384	219	18
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	193	159	—	377	213	9
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	119	39	—	258	142	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	256	—	—	248	447	56
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	83	—	—	107	225	22
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	—	—	29	52	—	4	41	15
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	8.1	18.7	—	.9	8.1	18.8
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	19	32	—	—	14	15
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	10	32	—	4	—	6
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	32	—	4	—	6
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	21	6
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	7	6
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	6
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	19	—	—	4	20	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	7	9
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	10	—	—	4	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	3 402	484	—	152	2 076	2 275
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	1 079	148	—	39	665	924
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Persons	—	—	—	3 460	642	—	161	2 161	2 316
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	64.4	48.5	—	8.8	47.9	77.8
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	9	51	—	12	6	18
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	9	51	—	5	—	9
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	2 237	362	—	103	1 292	1 634
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	3 678	861	—	207	2 401	2 465
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	4 188	1 178	—	289	2 971	2 689

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County—Can.			Remainder of Centre County					
	Tract 126	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
	1 341	1 031	2 167	1 469	1 068	1 521	1 244	1 680	1 375
INCOME IN 1989									
Households									
Less than \$5,000	191	24	150	51	47	106	75	72	43
\$5,000 to \$9,999	175	59	244	147	118	279	204	156	101
\$10,000 to \$14,999	274	77	292	156	117	216	150	171	186
\$15,000 to \$24,999	345	133	423	354	273	372	277	432	299
\$25,000 to \$34,999	189	170	379	299	216	256	252	331	318
\$35,000 to \$49,999	82	169	229	327	191	138	182	341	282
\$50,000 to \$74,999	63	255	312	109	80	91	69	144	117
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22	80	93	20	20	44	6	19	11
\$100,000 or more	—	64	45	6	6	19	29	14	18
Median (dollars)	15 876	38 977	24 213	25 946	24 300	18 253	21 950	25 221	26 950
Mean (dollars)	19 592	46 096	30 521	30 028	27 968	23 863	26 862	29 529	29 669
Families	258	670	924	1 196	849	957	935	1 293	1 095
Median income (dollars)	20 179	51 922	38 836	28 592	27 076	25 174	25 922	29 037	29 699
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 876	998	2 328	1 436	1 070	1 185	1 236	1 679	1 405
Median income (dollars)	5 883	27 353	11 115	17 209	17 094	16 044	14 154	17 575	18 412
Percent year-round full-time workers	14.0	46.1	33.2	54.2	49.8	44.6	39.8	53.1	56.8
Females 15 years and over, with income	18 611	37 619	27 396	22 467	21 603	25 725	25 000	22 878	22 921
Median income (dollars)	1 168	938	1 696	1 275	956	1 297	1 222	1 405	1 232
Percent year-round full-time workers	4 744	9 972	9 812	10 054	8 581	8 374	6 962	9 902	9 274
Median income (dollars)	13.5	30.5	24.2	41.4	33.2	26.2	24.1	38.7	35.5
Per capita income (dollars)	18 542	22 065	21 654	14 941	14 531	15 761	15 880	16 346	16 109
Median income (dollars)	7 966	19 446	13 225	10 952	10 287	10 648	10 175	10 913	10 745
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 341	1 031	2 167	1 469	1 068	1 521	1 244	1 680	1 375
With earnings	1 199	839	2 009	1 197	813	1 014	897	1 384	1 110
Mean earnings (dollars)	18 953	40 726	27 769	31 394	29 179	27 381	28 456	30 758	30 277
With Social Security income	109	270	210	384	360	564	457	416	387
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 024	9 935	8 919	7 997	7 552	7 259	7 546	7 307	7 996
With public assistance income	37	36	111	98	81	171	94	89	86
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 689	3 914	3 120	3 965	3 129	3 620	4 111	3 402	5 466
With retirement income	48	261	198	229	232	287	212	233	275
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 506	17 653	14 239	5 370	5 128	5 843	8 407	7 223	5 403
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	27 847	55 710	44 693	32 989	31 179	30 149	30 823	33 603	32 985
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 167	55 715	40 283	30 209	31 784	32 068	28 102	34 297	31 058
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 959	55 708	48 971	35 614	30 696	28 597	32 573	32 927	34 715
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 665	57 587	49 360	34 914	32 029	33 812	32 979	35 326	35 035
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 284	57 300	44 447	32 706	33 963	38 819	30 740	36 278	33 775
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 103	57 729	54 135	36 904	30 184	29 838	34 336	34 419	36 127
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 162	26 392	21 645	19 602	23 339	16 597	13 391	17 582	17 982
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 354	4 860	17 762	14 727	13 770	10 880	10 594	16 055	13 192
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 242	29 981	27 051	24 838	27 233	22 379	17 936	18 954	23 922
Poverty Status in 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	258	670	924	1 196	849	957	935	1 293	1 095
Householder worked in 1989	222	516	751	957	629	673	627	1 078	878
With related children under 18 years	90	225	474	610	429	441	377	663	533
With related children under 5 years	43	110	238	226	135	159	114	264	188
Married-couple families	165	612	779	1 036	676	730	824	1 154	956
Householder worked in 1989	135	478	651	833	520	540	573	986	792
With related children under 18 years	56	203	384	512	359	332	318	577	457
With related children under 5 years	37	106	229	195	112	108	95	242	167
Female householder, no husband present	65	28	122	112	121	179	63	112	112
Householder worked in 1989	65	8	77	79	71	96	26	65	65
With related children under 18 years	34	4	80	66	55	94	43	64	62
With related children under 5 years	6	4	9	17	21	40	8	15	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 538	539	2 336	350	268	655	370	472	351
Nonfamily householder	1 083	361	1 243	273	219	564	309	387	280
65 years and over	65	107	77	115	123	292	160	153	108
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 205	2 467	4 982	3 994	2 932	3 472	3 220	4 532	3 756
Persons under 18 years	137	477	778	1 056	714	790	714	1 185	952
Related children under 18 years	137	477	778	1 054	711	790	714	1 182	947
Related children 5 to 17 years	93	348	512	763	547	558	544	848	690
Persons 65 years and over	147	391	252	424	425	658	510	475	394
Persons 75 years and over	61	147	61	152	181	287	194	166	116
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	28	15	94	85	59	99	130	73	47
Percent below poverty level	10.9	2.2	10.2	7.1	6.9	10.3	13.9	5.6	4.3
Householder worked in 1989	28	15	53	47	25	49	30	43	18
With related children under 18 years	20	15	91	54	33	73	55	57	36
With related children under 5 years	12	9	32	15	18	22	13	28	17
Married-couple families	20	11	57	56	37	61	80	44	19
Householder worked in 1989	20	11	34	29	20	33	24	30	9
With related children under 18 years	20	11	54	31	15	40	25	34	13
With related children under 5 years	12	5	23	11	10	2	5	19	9
Female householder, no husband present	—	4	27	24	22	38	30	25	28
Householder worked in 1989	—	4	9	15	5	16	6	9	9
With related children under 18 years	—	4	27	20	18	33	30	21	23
With related children under 5 years	—	4	9	4	8	20	8	7	8
Unrelated individuals	1 629	120	1 136	58	64	196	90	130	92
Nonfamily householder	613	36	402	44	45	141	57	101	64
65 years and over	—	—	10	18	29	86	35	48	35
Persons	1 718	182	1 459	319	254	504	451	390	242
Percent below poverty level	53.6	7.4	29.3	8.0	8.7	14.5	14.0	8.6	6.4
Persons under 18 years	21	39	137	105	71	128	105	124	77
Related children under 18 years	21	39	137	103	71	128	105	121	72
Related children 5 to 17 years	8	31	104	83	39	94	88	89	53
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	10	21	25	104	116	57	42
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	10	21	25	62	50	23	12
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	898	99	700	94	89	244	186	121	91
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 971	261	1 747	467	349	771	647	655	427
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 369	477	2 237	1 306	1 017	1 477	1 240	1 549	1 167

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.							
	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 233	1 607	2 274	2 001	2 672	1 245	2 253	1 854
Less than \$5,000	50	73	102	48	186	14	241	74
\$5,000 to \$9,999	80	148	176	184	367	41	211	69
\$10,000 to \$14,999	118	166	250	252	226	95	273	129
\$15,000 to \$24,999	207	369	446	427	644	367	339	215
\$25,000 to \$34,999	269	327	451	409	511	287	440	207
\$35,000 to \$49,999	283	287	434	397	339	209	368	308
\$50,000 to \$74,999	171	176	331	270	319	165	238	457
\$75,000 to \$99,999	47	34	48	14	73	40	58	231
\$100,000 or more	8	27	36	—	7	27	85	164
Median (dollars)	30 065	26 176	28 170	26 748	22 417	27 180	26 250	45 305
Mean (dollars)	33 151	31 264	33 526	29 186	27 742	34 960	31 812	51 299
Families	1 008	1 260	1 799	1 564	1 721	934	992	1 426
Median income (dollars)	34 535	29 432	31 289	30 261	28 151	30 682	34 135	55 056
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 254	1 608	2 285	1 992	2 263	2 655	2 191	1 882
Median income (dollars)	21 268	17 319	19 007	19 513	17 377	6 201	15 641	34 167
Percent year-round full-time workers	61.9	55.7	54.6	61.0	51.9	39.8	41.4	62.4
Females 15 years and over, with income	25 140	21 479	22 630	22 380	25 206	19 010	26 772	44 178
Median income (dollars)	1 126	1 458	2 036	1 747	2 577	1 098	1 810	1 477
Percent year-round full-time workers	10 541	8 943	10 917	10 660	8 772	12 771	9 310	13 566
Median income (dollars)	39.3	34.4	42.1	41.0	29.1	48.4	30.5	38.7
Per capita income (dollars)	16 303	16 182	18 224	15 625	17 042	17 674	21 406	20 800
11 902	10 968	12 780	10 952	11 890	9 436	14 290	19 150	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 233	1 607	2 274	2 001	2 672	1 245	2 253	1 854
With earnings	1 019	1 297	1 869	1 680	2 072	1 085	2 113	1 726
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 275	31 430	34 136	29 361	28 300	34 781	29 259	49 047
With Social Security income	285	479	562	490	884	265	185	282
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 841	7 870	8 115	8 477	7 043	8 305	7 590	8 007
With public assistance income	35	92	112	100	160	52	82	56
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 750	3 113	3 419	4 841	3 147	4 744	5 876	4 502
With retirement income	167	291	280	295	507	233	210	204
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 033	6 721	9 191	6 056	6 799	6 281	12 024	13 671
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	37 104	34 571	37 280	32 173	33 021	38 454	39 486	58 940
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 658	33 064	36 656	30 694	31 120	37 151	33 159	55 419
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 583	35 945	37 755	33 461	34 475	39 561	45 298	62 934
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 896	36 059	39 568	33 309	36 789	41 455	42 822	63 240
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 491	35 043	40 130	33 030	37 606	40 808	37 403	61 234
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 313	37 012	39 160	33 555	36 236	41 972	47 275	65 366
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 707	23 926	18 367	20 607	18 169	22 574	18 872	17 851
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 931	20 426	15 365	7 926	11 671	21 381	14 439	17 204
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 262	26 593	22 634	30 998	26 647	24 021	29 785	19 404
Poverty Status in 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 008	1 260	1 799	1 564	1 721	934	992	1 426
Householder worked in 1989	849	1 007	1 509	1 297	1 395	773	878	1 256
With related children under 18 years	504	659	807	763	784	437	493	771
With related children under 5 years	165	260	302	305	282	191	270	317
Married-couple families	944	1 095	1 595	1 370	1 354	767	838	1 269
Householder worked in 1989	807	901	1 345	1 162	1 128	646	741	1 147
With related children under 18 years	484	564	679	676	566	349	384	659
With related children under 5 years	157	230	254	268	215	166	221	281
Female householder, no husband present	39	111	138	131	295	115	90	119
Householder worked in 1989	26	57	99	72	195	80	73	78
With related children under 18 years	8	67	91	59	186	63	70	84
With related children under 5 years	—	15	18	16	52	19	34	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	266	433	655	563	1 127	423	2 182	608
Nonfamily household	225	347	475	437	951	311	1 261	428
65 years and over	109	160	178	136	405	71	78	50
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 439	4 572	5 936	5 381	6 047	3 205	5 027	4 945
Persons under 18 years	888	1 302	1 424	1 362	1 251	786	797	1 340
Related children under 18 years	882	1 295	1 402	1 356	1 241	786	797	1 340
Related children 5 to 17 years	666	934	1 014	928	838	517	480	971
Persons 65 years and over	394	582	680	614	958	250	204	258
Persons 75 years and over	163	231	255	181	404	73	66	62
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	45	108	116	112	177	19	85	58
Percent below poverty level	4.5	8.6	6.4	7.2	10.3	2.0	8.6	4.1
Householder worked in 1989	31	77	74	69	91	9	53	28
With related children under 18 years	29	83	81	101	158	19	74	45
With related children under 5 years	14	54	35	43	74	6	60	37
Married-couple families	42	77	74	76	74	9	36	38
Householder worked in 1989	28	65	47	57	45	9	21	23
With related children under 18 years	26	57	42	65	55	9	25	29
With related children under 5 years	14	42	17	27	29	—	17	21
Female householder, no husband present	—	23	27	36	103	10	40	20
Householder worked in 1989	—	4	12	12	46	—	23	5
With related children under 18 years	—	18	24	36	103	10	40	16
With related children under 5 years	—	4	4	16	45	6	34	16
Unrelated individuals	67	115	154	85	233	24	960	155
Nonfamily household	46	77	78	34	197	19	433	88
65 years and over	27	50	46	16	90	14	15	12
Persons	262	558	502	464	788	96	1 236	333
Percent below poverty level	7.6	12.2	8.5	8.6	13.0	3.0	24.6	6.7
Persons under 18 years	99	212	168	183	305	46	146	76
Related children under 18 years	93	205	150	177	295	46	146	76
Related children 5 to 17 years	78	89	93	104	170	30	67	30
Persons 65 years and over	58	76	73	16	109	14	33	12
Persons 75 years and over	26	38	51	—	60	—	12	12
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	152	194	201	129	261	24	788	200
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	424	766	739	689	1 061	162	1 530	390
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	797	1 654	1 690	1 541	2 060	847	2 172	612

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.							
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	2 125	912	1 643	1 630	2 036	—	—	—
Less than \$5,000	106	23	46	25	49	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	143	15	171	83	67	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	248	45	95	81	94	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	374	164	222	301	322	—	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	264	193	222	218	361	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	371	261	317	310	477	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	397	158	293	334	431	—	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	91	41	128	182	120	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	131	12	149	96	115	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	31 807	35 588	37 047	39 757	40 116	—	—	—
Mean (dollars)	40 265	38 304	46 902	47 704	48 389	—	—	—
Families	1 233	698	1 095	1 239	1 653	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	46 442	37 284	47 888	46 446	44 275	—	—	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 140	928	1 511	1 563	2 019	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	18 059	22 740	28 517	26 875	24 966	—	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.7	64.2	53.7	59.8	64.1	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	33 786	26 026	38 179	36 343	33 935	—	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 870	837	1 538	1 429	1 809	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	10 617	12 443	10 902	12 991	12 397	—	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.4	40.9	29.6	34.3	44.2	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	19 201	20 747	21 621	20 708	20 076	—	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	16 166	13 660	18 896	18 787	17 462	—	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	2 125	912	1 643	1 630	2 036	—	—	—
With earnings	1 963	826	1 298	1 457	1 839	—	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 134	35 965	48 202	45 716	47 704	—	—	—
With Social Security income	297	146	441	284	333	—	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 178	8 157	8 448	8 229	8 480	—	—	—
With public assistance income	52	37	11	46	46	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 988	2 833	611	4 095	5 813	—	—	—
With retirement income	231	130	325	205	250	—	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 478	10 451	10 723	10 731	9 284	—	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	53 120	41 411	59 170	52 917	52 200	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 014	40 368	58 401	52 233	55 845	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 012	42 527	59 793	52 609	48 131	—	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	56 451	42 710	62 063	56 496	54 232	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 871	41 918	61 621	60 037	57 842	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 736	43 563	62 421	53 521	50 036	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	27 198	25 562	26 914	22 917	30 179	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 184	20 398	23 142	20 217	28 475	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 345	32 275	30 275	32 315	31 883	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 233	698	1 095	1 239	1 653	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 045	606	945	1 098	1 469	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	604	381	490	618	891	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	299	183	249	259	331	—	—	—
Married-couple families	1 105	646	1 003	1 106	1 516	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	924	566	860	986	1 364	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	523	355	449	505	822	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	279	183	237	224	306	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	112	46	87	121	96	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	105	40	80	100	75	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	71	26	41	101	48	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	10	—	12	35	11	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 504	318	683	460	475	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	892	214	548	391	393	—	—	—
65 years and over	85	18	249	79	103	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 187	2 555	4 017	4 133	5 616	—	—	—
Persons under 18 years	1 066	682	925	1 070	1 632	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	1 066	674	925	1 070	1 626	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	674	420	610	742	1 173	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	343	216	528	365	423	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	112	76	293	82	132	—	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	53	10	30	16	41	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	4.3	1.4	2.7	1.3	2.5	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	29	—	24	16	25	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	46	5	24	11	10	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	37	—	18	6	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	34	10	24	11	41	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	10	—	18	11	25	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	27	5	18	6	10	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	27	—	18	6	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	9	—	6	5	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	9	—	6	5	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	9	—	6	5	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	478	65	106	69	76	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	232	25	79	47	42	—	—	—
65 years and over	9	—	34	8	22	—	—	—
Persons	659	92	201	125	173	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	12.7	3.6	5.0	3.0	3.1	—	—	—
Persons under 18 years	92	14	44	29	19	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	92	6	44	29	13	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	33	6	19	18	13	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	9	—	34	8	43	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	34	—	12	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	401	68	53	21	100	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	927	167	272	216	225	—	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 387	445	706	680	649	—	—	—

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County		
		Total	State College borough	Tract 115	Tract 124	Tract 128
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	116 656	116 656	34 513	4 769	4 131	4 051
Native	114 498	114 498	33 475	4 538	3 956	3 786
Foreign born	2 158	2 158	1 038	231	175	265
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	244	244	89	8	28	21
Persons 5 years and over	110 223	110 223	33 881	4 416	4 081	3 841
Speak a language other than English	4 465	4 465	1 806	291	331	416
Do not speak English "very well"	1 197	1 197	353	68	70	86
In linguistically isolated households	473	473	162	31	49	73
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	46 668	46 668	26 109	1 677	2 536	2 149
Preprimary school	1 670	1 670	254	81	15	77
Public school	1 034	1 034	129	49	—	34
Elementary or high school	14 001	14 001	1 133	572	86	360
Public school	13 301	13 301	1 054	520	81	321
College	30 997	30 997	24 722	1 024	2 435	1 712
Public college	29 653	29 653	23 874	977	2 395	1 654
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	62 710	62 710	9 075	2 986	1 594	2 029
Less than 9th grade	3 955	3 955	164	44	65	29
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 489	6 489	209	140	96	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 353	22 353	1 107	619	284	314
Some college, no degree	7 693	7 693	1 368	439	198	289
Associate degree	2 977	2 977	297	169	53	67
Bachelor's degree	10 253	10 253	2 731	868	404	690
Graduate or professional degree	8 990	8 990	3 199	707	494	640
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.3	83.3	95.9	93.8	89.9	98.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	30.7	30.7	65.3	52.7	56.3	65.5
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	743	743	164	827	122	595
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	110 223	110 223	33 881	4 416	4 081	3 841
Same house	50 601	50 601	5 098	1 957	887	619
Different house in United States	58 179	58 179	27 894	2 339	3 085	2 912
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	5 759	5 759	2 055	557	357	468
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 003	15 003	1 413	434	210	281
Different MSA/PMSA	29 709	29 709	20 743	1 038	2 029	1 670
Not in on MSA/PMSA	7 708	7 708	3 683	310	489	493
Abroad	1 443	1 443	889	120	109	310
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	54 344	54 344	13 400	2 650	1 888	2 218
Car, truck, or van	42 522	42 522	5 871	2 174	812	1 727
Orove alone	34 869	34 869	4 900	1 932	643	1 459
Carpooled	7 653	7 653	971	242	169	268
Public transportation	1 223	1 223	557	133	95	272
Other means	8 669	8 669	6 678	251	926	203
Worked at home	1 930	1 930	294	92	55	16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	17.3	11.9	14.1	13.0	14.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	50 711	50 711	12 944	2 451	1 826	2 087
Central city	26 309	26 309	11 228	1 538	1 552	1 612
Outside central city	24 402	24 402	1 716	913	274	475
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 633	3 633	456	199	62	131
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	97 417	97 417	32 788	3 849	3 996	3 515
In labor force	58 400	58 400	14 916	2 623	2 116	2 333
Employed	55 049	55 049	13 713	2 704	1 935	2 200
Unemployed	3 153	3 153	1 128	111	170	102
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	5.4	7.6	3.9	8.1	4.4
Females 16 years and over	47 465	47 465	14 967	1 915	1 708	1 546
Employed	24 946	24 946	6 436	1 229	847	941
Unemployed	1 370	1 370	498	46	45	35
With own children under 6 years	5 329	5 329	648	281	53	239
In labor force	3 242	3 242	355	136	43	99
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 195	6 195	444	276	52	97
In labor force	4 849	4 849	313	240	35	55
Persons 16 to 19 years	10 068	10 068	5 873	181	169	148
Not enrolled in school	1 099	1 099	55	33	12	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	375	375	25	21	6	—
Not high school graduate	367	367	15	9	—	—
Employed	163	163	10	—	—	—
Unemployed	59	59	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	145	145	5	9	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	76 028	76 028	28 732	3 238	3 251	3 043
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	52 898	52 898	16 191	2 245	1 885	1 934
50 to 52 weeks	30 895	30 895	4 131	1 562	643	1 041
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	84 999	84 999	30 948	3 508	3 515	3 282
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 586	1 586	181	45	65	27
With a mobility limitation	937	937	147	33	55	18
In labor force	283	283	87	24	55	—
With a self-care limitation	1 079	1 079	109	45	47	18
With a work disability	4 502	4 502	708	147	131	149
In labor force	2 201	2 201	376	72	119	89
Prevented from working	1 708	1 708	164	59	7	42
No work disability	80 497	80 497	30 240	3 361	3 384	3 133
In labor force	54 831	54 831	14 191	2 695	1 920	2 188
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10 414	10 414	1 742	333	447	202
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 758	1 758	295	46	109	42
With a mobility limitation	1 414	1 414	229	46	88	42
With a self-care limitation	929	929	190	23	62	26

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County					Remainder of Centre County		
	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 126	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 115 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 964	5 301	4 131	2 953	4 051	4 153	4 600	4 769
Native	4 855	5 228	3 956	2 837	3 786	4 101	4 430	4 538
Foreign born	109	73	175	116	265	52	170	231
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	28	15	21	—	14	8
Persons 5 years and over	4 941	5 301	4 081	2 912	3 841	3 900	4 334	4 416
Speak a language other than English	178	177	331	133	416	220	280	291
Do not speak English "very well"	18	25	70	45	86	67	71	68
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	49	15	73	—	21	31
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	4 897	5 285	2 536	2 161	2 149	808	1 938	1 677
Preprimary school	15	—	15	—	77	40	41	81
Public school	9	—	—	—	34	26	18	49
Elementary or high school	6	—	86	62	360	512	409	572
Public school	6	—	81	62	321	479	378	520
College	4 876	5 285	2 435	2 099	1 712	256	1 488	1 024
Public college	4 746	4 989	2 395	2 029	1 654	182	1 427	977
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	187	161	1 594	860	2 029	2 868	2 559	2 986
Less than 9th grade	—	—	65	8	29	166	61	44
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	96	37	—	404	123	140
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6	—	284	108	314	1 478	443	619
Some college, no degree	35	50	198	156	289	316	406	439
Associate degree	9	—	53	42	67	195	150	169
Bachelor's degree	25	55	404	287	690	232	653	868
Graduate or professional degree	112	56	494	222	640	77	723	707
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0	100.0	89.9	94.8	98.6	80.1	92.8	93.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	73.3	68.9	56.3	59.2	65.5	10.8	53.8	52.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	17	12	122	131	595	940	515	827
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 941	5 301	4 081	2 912	3 841	3 900	4 334	4 416
Some house	168	253	887	394	619	2 029	943	1 957
Different house in United States	4 654	4 980	3 085	2 433	2 912	1 834	3 232	2 339
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	47	72	357	213	468	115	448	557
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	91	49	210	159	281	749	349	434
Different MSA/PMSA	4 003	4 126	2 029	1 716	1 670	685	1 788	1 038
Not in an MSA/PMSA	513	733	489	345	493	285	647	310
Abroad	119	68	109	85	310	37	159	120
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 325	1 302	1 888	1 451	2 218	1 734	2 668	2 650
Car, truck, or van	102	122	812	655	1 727	1 651	2 279	2 174
Drove alone	83	77	643	573	1 459	1 408	2 048	1 932
Carpoled	19	45	169	82	268	243	231	242
Public transportation	43	42	95	—	272	7	218	133
Other means	1 167	1 106	926	763	203	38	108	251
Worked at home	13	32	55	33	16	38	63	92
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	9.9	9.4	13.0	11.2	14.3	16.8	14.1	14.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 300	1 258	1 826	1 444	2 087	1 692	2 531	2 451
Central city	1 243	1 176	1 552	1 280	1 612	683	1 634	1 538
Outside central city	57	82	274	164	475	1 009	897	913
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	25	44	62	7	131	42	137	199
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	4 936	5 301	3 996	2 855	3 515	3 485	3 986	3 849
In labor force	1 558	1 521	2 116	1 640	2 333	1 877	2 834	2 823
Employed	1 441	1 386	1 935	1 462	2 200	1 774	2 689	2 704
Unemployed	110	135	170	165	102	103	135	111
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	8.9	8.1	10.1	4.4	5.5	4.8	3.9
Females 16 years and over	3 089	2 142	1 708	1 111	1 546	1 262	1 858	1 915
Employed	977	660	847	620	941	842	1 267	1 229
Unemployed	84	77	45	93	35	43	42	46
With own children under 6 years	25	—	53	34	239	193	232	281
In labor force	16	—	43	13	99	123	156	136
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	52	42	97	217	175	276
In labor force	—	—	35	42	55	170	126	240
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 986	2 809	169	98	148	170	194	181
Not enrolled in school	7	—	12	14	—	31	56	33
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	6	—	—	19	22	21
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	8	22	9
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 563	4 940	3 251	2 546	3 043	2 465	3 419	3 238
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 247	2 240	1 885	1 330	1 934	2 034	2 495	2 245
50 to 52 weeks	66	76	643	357	1 041	1 494	1 417	1 562
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 929	5 301	3 515	2 695	3 282	2 196	3 772	3 508
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20	6	65	17	27	43	66	45
With a mobility limitation	13	6	55	17	18	38	36	33
In labor force	7	—	55	17	—	17	15	24
With a self-care limitation	14	—	47	17	18	18	40	45
With a work disability	57	83	131	72	149	204	166	147
In labor force	7	19	119	50	89	141	71	72
Prevented from working	13	12	7	14	42	50	56	59
No work disability	4 872	5 218	3 384	2 623	3 133	1 992	3 606	3 361
In labor force	1 544	1 502	1 920	1 555	2 188	1 722	2 728	2 695
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	447	147	202	250	204	333
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	109	16	42	13	18	46
With a mobility limitation	—	—	88	—	42	3	18	46
With a self-care limitation	—	—	62	16	26	10	12	23

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County		
		Total	State College borough	Tract 115	Tract 124	Tract 128
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	55 049	55 049	13 713	2 704	1 935	2 200
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 708	5 708	1 413	475	197	319
Professional specialty occupations	10 914	10 914	3 627	734	525	769
Technicians and related support occupations	2 598	2 598	849	159	155	176
Sales occupations	5 425	5 425	1 708	247	245	197
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 818	8 818	1 909	382	260	256
Private household occupations	162	162	70	—	5	—
Protective service occupations	869	869	190	88	23	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 205	7 205	2 863	291	374	329
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 457	1 457	182	29	19	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 658	4 658	260	122	36	44
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 777	2 777	240	55	51	15
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 886	1 886	132	52	7	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 572	2 572	270	70	38	42
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	40 757	40 757	9 638	1 925	1 726	1 796
Less than \$5,000	2 423	2 423	1 076	78	212	84
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 155	4 155	1 468	104	248	208
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 466	4 466	1 468	224	301	266
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 112	8 112	1 824	355	357	356
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 902	6 902	1 181	234	202	293
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 642	6 642	926	331	156	200
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 197	5 197	948	390	104	263
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 637	1 637	453	78	92	93
\$100,000 or more	1 223	1 223	294	131	54	33
Median (dollars)	26 406	26 406	18 890	33 271	17 692	24 412
Mean (dollars)	33 642	33 642	28 719	41 881	27 373	31 460
Families	25 404	25 404	2 873	1 152	453	713
Median income (dollars)	34 622	34 622	46 274	48 098	41 654	43 350
Per capita income (dollars)	12 082	12 082	8 864	16 551	11 481	13 660
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	40 757	40 757	9 638	1 925	1 726	1 796
With earnings	34 551	34 551	8 555	1 791	1 415	1 685
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 748	32 748	24 723	38 265	23 304	27 943
With Social Security income	8 855	8 855	1 381	287	382	190
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 968	7 968	8 731	8 180	9 061	9 164
With public assistance income	1 739	1 739	277	32	36	102
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 891	3 891	3 410	4 185	4 664	3 042
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	41 864	41 864	53 164	54 712	51 934	48 122
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 028	41 028	53 827	51 401	62 626	43 536
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 763	44 763	57 594	57 955	56 662	52 343
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 888	44 888	59 013	55 952	73 304	46 677
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 832	20 832	19 817	27 198	10 365	25 470
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 146	16 146	16 248	20 184	13 629	23 595
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families	25 404	25 404	2 873	1 152	453	713
Householder worked in 1989	20 930	20 930	2 299	992	333	577
With related children under 18 years	12 056	12 056	1 035	562	95	325
With related children under 5 years	4 900	4 900	539	257	49	178
Married-couple families	22 121	22 121	2 506	1 034	404	606
Householder worked in 1989	18 550	18 550	2 020	881	309	487
With related children under 18 years	10 245	10 245	881	491	78	273
With related children under 5 years	4 330	4 330	503	247	32	178
Female householder, no husband present	2 437	2 437	251	112	36	94
Householder worked in 1989	1 657	1 657	188	105	24	77
With related children under 18 years	1 407	1 407	121	71	17	52
With related children under 5 years	388	388	31	10	17	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	27 103	27 103	15 441	1 286	2 943	1 987
Nonfamily householder	15 353	15 353	6 765	773	1 273	1 083
65 years and over	3 382	3 382	717	85	218	57
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	103 576	103 576	23 442	4 764	4 082	4 051
Persons under 18 years	21 355	21 355	1 884	1 005	151	587
Related children under 18 years	21 257	21 257	1 862	1 005	145	587
Related children 5 to 17 years	14 864	14 864	1 235	652	95	377
Persons 65 years and over	10 414	10 414	1 742	333	447	202
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	1 426	1 426	148	25	19	44
Percent below poverty level	5.6	5.6	5.2	2.2	4.2	6.2
Householder worked in 1989	811	811	115	19	14	30
With related children under 18 years	1 035	1 035	100	25	—	41
With related children under 5 years	495	495	49	16	—	14
Married-couple families	859	859	78	16	7	35
Householder worked in 1989	549	549	64	10	7	21
With related children under 18 years	564	564	68	16	—	32
With related children under 5 years	282	282	36	16	—	14
Female householder, no husband present	490	490	57	9	12	9
Householder worked in 1989	207	207	38	9	7	9
With related children under 18 years	426	426	27	9	—	9
With related children under 5 years	175	175	8	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	13 452	13 452	10 426	383	1 949	960
Nonfamily householder	5 327	5 327	3 572	193	626	345
65 years and over	597	597	5	9	—	—
Persons	18 115	18 115	10 898	488	1 985	1 139
Percent below poverty level	17.5	17.5	46.5	10.2	48.6	28.1
Persons under 18 years	2 141	2 141	185	64	6	75
Related children under 18 years	2 050	2 050	163	64	—	75
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 278	1 278	110	33	—	62
Persons 65 years and over	886	886	5	9	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	9 664	9 664	6 496	277	1 176	473
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	22 506	22 506	12 079	756	2 194	1 406

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County					Remainder of Centre County		
	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 126	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 115 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	1 441	1 386	1 935	1 462	2 200	1 774	2 689	2 704
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	60	51	197	128	319	169	255	475
Professional specialty occupations-----	247	212	525	341	769	151	859	734
Technicians and related support occupations-----	51	57	155	98	176	98	129	159
Sales occupations-----	277	183	245	180	197	177	209	247
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	253	196	260	156	256	387	545	382
Private household occupations-----	14	14	5	9	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations-----	36	55	23	12	15	18	43	88
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	405	481	374	389	329	175	294	291
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	15	51	19	6	16	27	31	29
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	18	19	36	39	44	244	141	122
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	16	14	51	39	15	125	78	55
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	18	12	7	36	22	63	31	52
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	31	41	38	29	42	140	74	70
INCOME IN 1989								
Households-----	168	—	1 726	1 164	1 796	1 227	2 059	1 925
Less than \$5,000-----	—	—	212	147	84	14	216	78
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	63	—	248	160	208	41	195	104
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	22	—	301	241	266	95	253	224
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	38	—	357	302	356	367	294	355
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	45	—	202	166	293	287	393	234
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	—	—	156	82	200	209	353	331
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	—	—	104	51	263	155	218	390
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	—	—	92	15	93	32	58	78
\$100,000 or more-----	—	—	54	—	33	27	79	131
Median (dollars)-----	14 773	—	17 692	15 977	24 412	26 994	26 554	33 271
Mean (dollars)-----	16 607	—	27 373	19 506	31 460	34 438	32 338	41 881
Families-----	29	—	453	220	713	916	900	1 152
Median income (dollars)-----	15 208	—	41 654	22 500	43 350	30 170	34 712	48 098
Per capita income (dollars)-----	2 879	2 965	11 481	7 837	13 660	11 015	14 674	16 551
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households-----	168	—	1 726	1 164	1 796	1 227	2 059	1 925
With earnings-----	168	—	1 415	1 041	1 685	1 067	1 934	1 791
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	—	—	23 304	18 444	27 943	34 186	29 546	38 265
With Social Security income-----	4	—	382	109	190	265	179	287
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	7 200	—	9 061	8 024	9 164	8 305	7 426	8 180
With public assistance income-----	11	—	36	37	102	52	82	32
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	525	—	4 664	1 669	3 042	4 744	5 876	4 185
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)-----	19 097	—	51 934	29 879	48 122	37 823	40 104	54 712
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	20 130	—	62 626	22 661	43 536	35 687	34 762	51 401
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	20 576	—	56 662	37 011	52 343	40 889	43 459	57 955
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	22 388	—	73 304	29 374	46 677	39 483	39 388	55 952
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	—	—	10 365	17 984	25 470	22 574	20 169	27 198
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	—	—	13 629	15 354	23 595	21 381	15 782	20 184
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989	29	—	453	220	713	916	900	1 152
Families-----	29	—	333	184	577	763	795	992
Householder worked in 1989-----	29	—	95	79	325	419	441	562
With related children under 18 years-----	23	—	49	37	178	183	233	257
With related children under 5 years-----	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families-----	24	—	404	141	606	754	760	1 034
Householder worked in 1989-----	24	—	309	111	487	641	672	881
With related children under 18 years-----	18	—	78	45	273	336	339	491
With related children under 5 years-----	18	—	32	31	178	158	191	247
Female householder, no husband present-----	—	—	36	57	94	115	83	112
Householder worked in 1989-----	—	—	24	57	77	80	66	105
With related children under 18 years-----	—	—	17	34	52	63	63	71
With related children under 5 years-----	—	—	17	6	—	19	27	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	527	—	2 943	2 257	1 987	423	2 032	1 286
Nonfamily householder-----	139	—	1 273	944	1 083	311	1 159	773
65 years and over-----	—	—	218	65	57	71	78	85
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	621	—	4 082	2 802	4 051	3 107	4 582	4 764
Persons under 18 years-----	28	—	151	102	587	729	689	1 005
Related children under 18 years-----	28	—	145	102	587	729	689	1 005
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	5	—	95	66	377	476	437	652
Persons 65 years and over-----	—	—	447	147	202	250	204	333
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families-----	10	—	19	22	44	19	61	25
Percent below poverty level-----	34.5	—	4.2	10.0	6.2	2.1	6.8	2.2
Householder worked in 1989-----	10	—	14	22	30	9	38	19
With related children under 18 years-----	10	—	—	14	41	19	50	25
With related children under 5 years-----	10	—	—	6	14	6	44	16
Married-couple families-----	5	—	7	14	35	9	19	16
Householder worked in 1989-----	5	—	7	14	21	9	13	10
With related children under 18 years-----	5	—	—	14	32	9	8	16
With related children under 5 years-----	5	—	—	6	14	—	8	16
Female householder, no husband present-----	—	—	12	—	9	10	33	9
Householder worked in 1989-----	—	—	7	—	9	10	33	9
With related children under 18 years-----	—	—	—	—	9	6	27	—
With related children under 5 years-----	—	—	—	—	—	6	27	—
Unrelated individuals-----	429	—	1 949	1 475	960	24	917	383
Nonfamily householder-----	127	—	626	536	345	19	405	193
65 years and over-----	—	—	—	—	—	14	15	9
Persons-----	468	—	1 985	1 544	1 139	96	1 116	488
Percent below poverty level-----	75.4	—	48.6	55.1	28.1	3.1	24.4	10.2
Persons under 18 years-----	13	—	6	13	75	46	109	64
Related children under 18 years-----	13	—	—	13	75	46	109	64
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	—	—	—	8	62	30	48	33
Persons 65 years and over-----	—	—	—	—	—	14	33	9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level-----	275	—	1 176	788	473	24	727	277
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	488	—	2 194	1 737	1 406	162	1 387	756

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		
		Total	State College borough	Tract 112
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	2 657	2 657	1 352	853
Native	2 453	2 453	1 208	822
Foreign born	204	204	144	31
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	13	13	13	-
Persons 5 years and over	2 567	2 567	1 293	853
Speak a language other than English	243	243	148	83
Do not speak English "very well"	122	122	76	40
In linguistically isolated households	13	13	13	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 332	1 332	1 055	80
Preprimary school	26	26	26	-
Public school	-	-	-	-
Elementary or high school	183	183	44	54
Public school	153	153	22	54
College	1 123	1 123	985	26
Public college	1 026	1 026	909	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	1 372	1 372	329	775
Less than 9th grade	27	27	-	22
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	284	284	17	262
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	452	452	8	409
Same college, no degree	187	187	85	57
Associate's degree	15	15	-	15
Bachelor's degree	189	189	112	5
Graduate or professional degree	218	218	107	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.3	77.3	94.8	63.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.7	29.7	66.6	1.3
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	340	340	257	2 000
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	2 567	2 567	1 293	853
Some house	547	547	137	249
Different house in United States	1 927	1 927	1 080	579
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	152	152	101	-
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	38	38	27	-
Different MSA/PMSA	1 646	1 646	906	579
Nat in on MSA/PMSA	91	91	46	-
Abroad	93	93	76	5
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	922	922	677	22
Car, truck, or van	420	420	254	9
Drove alone	286	286	135	9
Carpooled	134	134	119	-
Public transportation	153	153	113	-
Other means	333	333	310	13
Worked at home	16	16	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.7	12.7	11.5	11.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	886	886	647	22
Central city	721	721	605	4
Outside central city	165	165	42	18
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	36	36	30	-
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	2 431	2 431	1 249	826
In labor force	1 020	1 020	764	22
Employed	888	888	664	9
Unemployed	98	98	87	-
Percent of civilian labor force	9.9	9.9	11.6	-
Females 16 years and over	815	815	661	4
Employed	412	412	319	4
Unemployed	50	50	50	-
With own children under 6 years	60	60	49	-
In labor force	51	51	40	-
With own children 6 to 17 years only	26	26	8	4
In labor force	26	26	8	4
Persons 16 to 19 years	266	266	246	-
Nat enrolled in school	18	18	18	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	18	18	18	-
Nat high school graduate	18	18	18	-
Employed	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-
Nat in labor force	18	18	18	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 658	1 658	1 114	250
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	928	928	541	174
50 to 52 weeks	418	418	190	87
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 578	1 578	1 236	9
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	26	7	-
With a mobility limitation	18	18	7	-
In labor force	13	13	7	-
With a self-care limitation	8	8	-	-
With a work disability	113	113	71	-
In labor force	59	59	38	-
Prevented from working	23	23	8	-
No work disability	1 465	1 465	1 165	9
In labor force	927	927	713	9
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15	15	-	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10	10	-	-
With a mobility limitation	10	10	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-	-

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		
		Total	State College borough	Troct 112
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	888	888	664	9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	81	81	57	-
Professional specialty occupations -----	229	229	156	-
Technicians and related support occupations -----	41	41	31	-
Sales occupations -----	101	101	64	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	263	263	239	4
Private household occupations -----	-	-	-	-
Protective service occupations -----	38	38	33	5
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	98	96	65	-
Logging, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	14	14	11	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	7	7	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	18	18	8	-
INCOME IN 1989				
Households -----	641	641	406	5
Less than \$5,000 -----	129	129	116	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	81	81	45	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	94	94	73	-
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	90	90	41	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	40	40	18	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	116	116	63	-
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	83	83	50	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more -----	8	8	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	16 528	16 528	12 019	61 359
Mean (dollars) -----	24 073	24 073	20 566	68 000
Families -----	197	197	86	5
Median income (dollars) -----	37 760	37 760	38 194	61 359
Per capita income (dollars) -----	7 158	7 158	7 932	2 212
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households -----	641	641	406	5
With earnings -----	593	593	384	5
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	24 144	24 144	20 914	66 000
With Social Security income -----	29	29	8	-
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	8 322	8 322	4 404	-
With public assistance income -----	25	25	-	-
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 027	3 027	-	-
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars) -----	36 299	36 299	37 809	68 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	29 105	29 105	30 979	68 000
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	40 056	40 056	41 782	68 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	35 731	35 731	36 664	68 000
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	3 816	3 816	3 816	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	3 816	3 816	3 816	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families -----	197	197	86	5
Householder worked in 1989 -----	168	168	72	5
With related children under 18 years -----	98	98	52	5
With related children under 5 years -----	75	75	52	-
Married-couple families -----	176	176	77	5
Householder worked in 1989 -----	156	156	72	5
With related children under 18 years -----	77	77	43	5
With related children under 5 years -----	54	54	43	-
Female householder, no husband present -----	9	9	9	-
Householder worked in 1989 -----	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years -----	9	9	9	-
With related children under 5 years -----	9	9	9	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	713	713	568	-
Nonfamily householder -----	444	444	320	-
65 years and over -----	5	5	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 359	1 359	865	49
Persons under 18 years -----	245	245	116	27
Related children under 18 years -----	243	243	116	27
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	163	163	62	27
Persons 65 years and over -----	15	15	-	-
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families -----	32	32	9	-
Percent below poverty level -----	16.2	16.2	10.5	-
Householder worked in 1989 -----	18	18	-	-
With related children under 18 years -----	27	27	9	-
With related children under 5 years -----	19	19	9	-
Married-couple families -----	13	13	-	-
Householder worked in 1989 -----	8	8	-	-
With related children under 18 years -----	8	8	-	-
With related children under 5 years -----	-	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present -----	9	9	9	-
Householder worked in 1989 -----	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years -----	9	9	9	-
With related children under 5 years -----	9	9	9	-
Unrelated individuals -----	395	395	362	-
Nonfamily householder -----	205	205	179	-
65 years and over -----	-	-	-	-
Persons -----	481	481	381	-
Percent below poverty level -----	35.4	35.4	44.0	-
Persons under 18 years -----	43	43	10	-
Related children under 18 years -----	41	41	10	-
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	19	19	-	-
Persons 65 years and over -----	-	-	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	319	319	267	-
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	528	528	428	-

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County	State College borough, Centre County	
		Total	State College borough		Troct 128	Troct 121
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	3 874	3 874	2 637	703	798	703
Native	844	844	525	62	153	62
Foreign born	3 030	3 030	2 312	641	645	641
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	274	274	250	81	123	81
Persons 5 years and over	3 613	3 613	2 696	672	709	672
Speak a language other than English	2 947	2 947	2 196	553	648	553
Do not speak English "very well"	1 107	1 107	916	300	346	300
In linguistically isolated households	579	579	529	174	265	174
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 546	2 546	2 025	431	485	431
Preprimary school	57	57	35	9	26	9
Public school	13	13	11	—	11	—
Elementary or high school	324	324	182	123	18	123
Public school	292	292	166	113	12	113
College	2 165	2 165	1 808	299	441	299
Public college	2 114	2 114	1 764	290	421	290
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	2 051	2 051	1 481	494	491	494
Less than 9th grade	27	27	6	—	6	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	39	39	35	30	—	30
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	87	87	64	38	12	38
Some college, no degree	97	97	52	19	—	19
Associate degree	76	76	46	21	25	21
Bachelor's degree	646	646	495	177	147	177
Graduate or professional degree	1 079	1 079	783	209	301	209
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.8	96.8	97.2	93.9	98.8	93.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	84.1	84.1	86.3	78.1	91.2	78.1
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	428	428	346	500	442	500
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	3 613	3 613	2 696	672	709	672
Some house	426	426	177	64	28	64
Different house in United States	1 572	1 572	1 212	246	300	246
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	366	366	304	198	38	198
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	53	53	—	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	1 033	1 033	802	48	232	48
Not in on MSA/PMSA	120	120	106	—	30	—
Abroad	1 615	1 615	1 307	362	381	362
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	1 591	1 591	1 141	266	326	266
Car, truck, or van	651	651	335	133	88	133
Drove alone	490	490	267	114	57	114
Carpoled	161	161	68	19	31	19
Public transportation	245	245	165	100	11	100
Other means	671	671	636	33	227	33
Worked at home	24	24	5	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.6	13.6	13.0	13.8	13.7	13.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 555	1 555	1 116	266	319	266
Central city	1 385	1 385	1 043	203	319	203
Outside central city	170	170	73	63	—	63
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	36	36	25	—	7	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	3 289	3 289	2 492	551	675	551
In labor force	1 728	1 728	1 267	266	369	266
Employed	1 606	1 606	1 156	253	343	253
Unemployed	109	109	98	—	26	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.4	7.8	—	7.0	—
Females 16 years and over	1 371	1 371	998	210	344	210
Employed	568	568	393	81	123	81
Unemployed	43	43	32	—	12	—
With own children under 6 years	236	236	150	28	100	28
In labor force	75	75	54	—	48	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	162	162	103	66	18	66
In labor force	82	82	41	28	6	28
Persons 16 to 19 years	328	328	292	31	101	31
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 397	2 397	1 832	405	480	405
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 077	1 077	795	240	143	240
50 to 52 weeks	414	414	238	94	55	94
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 209	3 209	2 424	488	675	488
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	25	20	—	6	—
With a mobility limitation	19	19	14	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	15	15	15	—	6	—
With a work disability	40	40	24	10	—	10
In labor force	5	5	5	—	—	—
Prevented from working	26	26	10	10	—	10
No work disability	3 169	3 169	2 400	478	675	478
In labor force	1 684	1 684	1 229	233	369	233
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	67	67	55	50	—	50
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	25	25	20	—	20
With a mobility limitation	5	5	5	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	20	20	20	20	—	20

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Centre County	State College borough, Centre County	
		Total	State College borough		Tract 128	Tract 121
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 606	1 606	1 156	253	343	253
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	102	102	53	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	786	786	531	122	232	122
Technicians and related support occupations	171	171	138	13	54	13
Sales occupations	59	59	35	21	—	21
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	296	296	248	58	6	58
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	163	163	141	29	51	29
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	5	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12	12	—	—	—	—
Machinists, operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2	2	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10	10	10	10	—	10
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	1 238	1 238	858	276	245	276
Less than \$5,000	218	218	158	40	20	40
\$5,000 to \$9,999	121	121	95	27	20	27
\$10,000 to \$14,999	235	235	202	13	154	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	213	213	180	58	37	58
\$25,000 to \$34,999	179	179	109	68	7	68
\$35,000 to \$49,999	71	71	25	9	7	9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	128	128	65	49	—	49
\$75,000 to \$99,999	55	55	12	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	18	18	12	—	—	12
Median (dollars)	16 844	16 844	14 133	25 000	12 002	25 000
Mean (dollars)	24 984	24 984	20 069	29 013	13 375	29 013
Families	782	782	534	182	239	182
Median income (dollars)	20 347	20 347	14 094	27 955	12 049	27 955
Per capita income (dollars)	8 759	8 759	7 244	11 548	4 869	11 548
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	1 238	1 238	858	276	245	276
With earnings	1 123	1 123	770	238	238	238
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 849	25 849	20 761	30 031	13 450	30 031
With Social Security income	26	26	20	20	—	20
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 072	8 072	6 594	6 594	—	6 594
With public assistance income	24	24	24	9	6	9
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 817	7 817	7 817	4 000	100	4 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	30 318	30 318	22 518	33 893	13 417	33 893
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 899	32 899	26 421	34 178	15 057	34 178
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 523	32 523	24 436	38 883	13 417	38 883
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 478	34 478	27 571	38 880	15 057	38 880
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 043	10 043	11 217	11 167	—	11 167
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 103	9 103	11 167	11 167	—	11 167
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families	782	782	534	182	239	182
Householder worked in 1989	640	640	453	154	212	154
With related children under 18 years	428	428	281	122	120	122
With related children under 5 years	236	236	138	33	83	33
Married-couple families	693	693	469	153	239	153
Householder worked in 1989	578	578	415	144	212	144
With related children under 18 years	392	392	252	93	120	93
With related children under 5 years	229	229	138	33	83	33
Female householder, no husband present	46	46	39	19	—	19
Householder worked in 1989	19	19	12	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	26	26	19	19	—	19
With related children under 5 years	7	7	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 094	1 094	839	202	25	202
Nonfamily householder	456	456	324	94	6	94
65 years and over	20	20	20	20	—	20
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 289	3 289	2 252	703	625	703
Persons under 18 years	615	615	355	162	123	162
Related children under 18 years	615	615	355	162	123	162
Related children 5 to 17 years	354	354	214	131	34	131
Persons 65 years and over	67	67	55	50	—	50
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	164	164	121	41	42	41
Percent below poverty level	21.0	21.0	22.7	22.5	17.6	22.5
Householder worked in 1989	68	68	61	23	22	23
With related children under 18 years	96	96	69	41	22	41
With related children under 5 years	64	64	37	9	22	9
Married-couple families	120	120	84	22	42	22
Householder worked in 1989	41	41	41	13	22	13
With related children under 18 years	70	70	50	22	22	22
With related children under 5 years	57	57	37	9	22	9
Female householder, no husband present	24	24	17	9	—	9
Householder worked in 1989	7	7	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	16	16	9	9	—	9
With related children under 5 years	7	7	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	535	535	437	80	19	80
Nonfamily householder	191	191	139	22	—	22
65 years and over	10	10	10	10	—	10
Person	983	983	771	205	138	205
Percent below poverty level	29.9	29.9	34.2	29.2	22.1	29.2
Persons under 18 years	132	132	98	52	38	52
Related children under 18 years	132	132	98	52	38	52
Related children 5 to 17 years	42	42	42	42	—	42
Persons 65 years and over	20	20	20	20	—	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	696	696	520	150	57	150
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 262	1 262	1 027	226	330	226

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County	
		Total	State College borough
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 214	1 214	613
Native	951	951	480
Foreign born	263	263	133
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	58	58	23
Persons 5 years and over	1 151	1 151	596
Speak a language other than English	700	700	403
Do not speak English "very well"	268	268	119
In linguistically isolated households	130	130	72
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	698	698	501
Preprimary school	8	8	-
Public school	8	8	-
Elementary or high school	119	119	50
Public school	86	86	23
College	571	571	451
Public college	511	511	416
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	472	472	155
Less than 9th grade	19	19	-
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	64	64	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	72	72	19
Some college, no degree	93	93	15
Associate's degree	9	9	-
Bachelor's degree	83	83	39
Graduate or professional degree	132	132	82
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.4	82.4	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	45.6	45.6	78.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	561	561	314
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 151	1 151	596
Some house	193	193	36
Different house in United States	644	644	329
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	74	74	48
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	57	57	-
Different MSA/PMSA	456	456	262
Not in on MSA/PMSA	57	57	19
Abroad	314	314	231
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	449	449	213
Car, truck, or van	229	229	67
Drove alone	195	195	56
Carpooled	34	34	11
Public transportation	57	57	18
Other means	154	154	128
Worked at home	9	9	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.4	16.4	17.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	420	420	201
Central city	333	333	186
Outside central city	87	87	15
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	29	29	12
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 077	1 077	567
In labor force	495	495	245
Employed	461	461	213
Unemployed	34	34	32
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	6.9	13.1
Females 16 years and over	504	504	272
Employed	227	227	72
Unemployed	25	25	25
With own children under 6 years	76	76	12
In labor force	44	44	-
With own children 6 to 17 years only	38	38	11
In labor force	20	20	-
Persons 16 to 19 years	229	229	156
Not enrolled in school	19	19	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	9	-
Not high school graduate	10	10	10
Employed	10	10	10
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	774	774	422
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	451	451	224
50 to 52 weeks	169	169	46
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	919	919	554
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	13	-
With a mobility limitation	8	8	-
In labor force	5	5	-
With a self-care limitation	10	10	-
With a work disability	17	17	10
In labor force	-	-	-
Prevented from working	7	7	-
No work disability	902	902	544
In labor force	495	495	245
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	32	32	13
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	-	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County	
		Total	State College bar- ough
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	461	461	213
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	14	14	6
Professional specialty occupations -----	163	163	85
Technicians and related support occupations -----	26	26	4
Sales occupations -----	37	37	12
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	55	55	23
Private household occupations -----	-	-	-
Protective service occupations -----	8	8	6
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	119	119	71
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	4	4	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	7	7	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	10	10	-
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	5	5	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	13	13	6
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	296	296	156
Less than \$5,000 -----	34	34	25
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	63	63	38
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	63	63	35
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	41	41	15
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	31	31	8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	43	43	19
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	1	1	-
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	14	14	12
\$100,000 or more -----	6	6	4
Median (dollars) -----	12 857	12 857	11 071
Mean (dollars) -----	23 520	23 520	23 381
Families -----	127	127	51
Median income (dollars) -----	25 625	25 625	21 607
Per capita income (dollars) -----	7 143	7 143	5 979
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	296	296	156
With earnings -----	278	278	151
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	21 120	21 120	19 816
With Social Security income -----	24	24	5
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	9 660	9 660	15 821
With public assistance income -----	21	21	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 420	3 420	5 360
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	36 037	36 037	44 887
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	29 908	29 908	31 526
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	41 310	41 310	44 887
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	36 300	36 300	31 526
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	9 448	9 448	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	8 538	8 538	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families -----	127	127	51
Householder worked in 1989 -----	96	96	32
With related children under 18 years -----	73	73	22
With related children under 5 years -----	46	46	7
Married-couple families -----	105	105	51
Householder worked in 1989 -----	78	78	32
With related children under 18 years -----	55	55	22
With related children under 5 years -----	28	28	7
Female householder, no husband present -----	20	20	-
Householder worked in 1989 -----	16	16	-
With related children under 18 years -----	16	16	-
With related children under 5 years -----	16	16	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	332	332	185
Nonfamily householder -----	169	169	105
65 years and over -----	15	15	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	866	866	391
Persons under 18 years -----	164	164	46
Related children under 18 years -----	164	164	46
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	101	101	29
Persons 65 years and over -----	32	32	13
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	42	42	21
Percent below poverty level -----	33.1	33.1	41.2
Householder worked in 1989 -----	26	26	7
With related children under 18 years -----	34	34	18
With related children under 5 years -----	21	21	7
Married-couple families -----	36	36	21
Householder worked in 1989 -----	20	20	7
With related children under 18 years -----	28	28	18
With related children under 5 years -----	15	15	7
Female householder, no husband present -----	6	6	-
Householder worked in 1989 -----	6	6	-
With related children under 18 years -----	6	6	-
With related children under 5 years -----	6	6	-
Unrelated individuals -----	194	194	112
Nonfamily householder -----	76	76	56
65 years and over -----	-	-	-
Persons -----	315	315	175
Percent below poverty level -----	36.4	36.4	44.8
Persons under 18 years -----	50	50	27
Related children under 18 years -----	50	50	27
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	39	39	27
Persons 65 years and over -----	-	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	106	106	77
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	337	337	189

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County	
		Total	State College bor-ough
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	115 845	115 845	34 027
Native	113 859	113 859	33 100
Foreign born	1 986	1 986	927
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	221	221	66
Persons 5 years and over	109 464	109 464	33 412
Speak a language other than English	4 044	4 044	1 508
Do not speak English "very well"	1 092	1 092	282
In linguistically isolated households	408	408	97
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	46 158	46 158	25 733
Preprimary school	1 666	1 666	254
Public school	1 030	1 030	129
Elementary or high school	13 901	13 901	1 083
Public school	13 228	13 228	1 031
College	30 591	30 591	24 396
Public college	29 284	29 284	23 560
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	62 398	62 398	8 933
Less than 9th grade	3 953	3 953	164
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 462	6 462	209
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 303	22 303	1 088
Some college, no degree	7 639	7 639	1 353
Associate degree	2 968	2 968	297
Bachelor's degree	10 190	10 190	2 700
Graduate or professional degree	8 883	8 883	3 122
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.3	83.3	95.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	30.6	30.6	65.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	743	743	160
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	109 464	109 464	33 412
Same house	50 472	50 472	5 062
Different house in United States	57 776	57 776	27 638
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	5 699	5 699	2 014
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14 957	14 957	1 413
Different MSA/PMSA	29 458	29 458	20 547
Not on MSA/PMSA	7 662	7 662	3 664
Abroad	1 216	1 216	712
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	54 026	54 026	13 215
Car, truck, or van	42 349	42 349	5 809
Drove alone	34 725	34 725	4 844
Carpoled	7 624	7 624	965
Public transportation	1 195	1 195	539
Other means	8 552	8 552	6 573
Worked at home	1 930	1 930	294
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	17.3	11.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	50 422	50 422	12 771
Central city	26 070	26 070	11 070
Outside central city	24 352	24 352	1 701
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 604	3 604	444
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	96 717	96 717	32 348
In labor force	58 064	58 064	14 718
Employed	54 728	54 728	13 528
Unemployed	3 138	3 138	1 115
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	5.4	7.6
Females 16 years and over	47 119	47 119	14 763
Employed	24 803	24 803	6 375
Unemployed	1 357	1 357	485
With own children under 6 years	5 273	5 273	636
In labor force	3 210	3 210	355
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 161	6 161	433
In labor force	4 833	4 833	313
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 933	9 933	5 786
Not enrolled in school	1 089	1 089	45
Unemployed or not in labor force	375	375	25
Not high school graduate	357	357	5
Employed	153	153	-
Unemployed	59	59	-
Not in labor force	145	145	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	75 517	75 517	28 405
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	52 589	52 589	16 013
50 to 52 weeks	30 785	30 785	4 085
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	84 361	84 361	30 521
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 573	1 573	181
With a mobility limitation	929	929	147
In labor force	278	278	87
With a self-care limitation	1 069	1 069	109
With a work disability	4 489	4 489	698
In labor force	2 201	2 201	376
Prevented from working	1 705	1 705	164
No work disability	79 872	79 872	29 823
In labor force	54 495	54 495	13 993
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10 382	10 382	1 729
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 758	1 758	295
With a mobility limitation	1 414	1 414	229
With a self-care limitation	929	929	190

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County	
		Total	State College borough
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	54 728	54 728	13 528
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 700	5 700	1 407
Professional specialty occupations	10 799	10 799	3 554
Technicians and related support occupations	2 581	2 581	845
Sales occupations	5 415	5 415	1 704
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 781	8 781	1 894
Private household occupations	162	162	70
Protective service occupations	861	861	184
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 109	7 109	2 792
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 457	1 457	182
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 656	4 656	260
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 767	2 767	240
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 881	1 881	132
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 559	2 559	264
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	40 542	40 542	9 492
Less than \$5,000	2 395	2 395	1 051
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 103	4 103	1 430
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 419	4 419	1 433
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 097	8 097	1 809
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 876	6 876	1 173
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 616	6 616	917
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 196	5 196	948
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 623	1 623	441
\$100,000 or more	1 217	1 217	290
Median (dollars)	26 459	26 459	19 042
Mean (dollars)	33 689	33 689	28 815
Families	25 310	25 310	2 824
Median income (dollars)	34 631	34 631	46 683
Per capita income (dollars)	12 113	12 113	8 898
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	40 542	40 542	9 492
With earnings	34 352	34 352	8 414
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 813	32 813	24 824
With Social Security income	8 831	8 831	1 376
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 963	7 963	8 706
With public assistance income	1 727	1 727	270
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 891	3 891	3 360
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	41 866	41 866	53 301
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 055	41 055	54 323
Morried-couple families (dollars)	44 756	44 756	57 840
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 904	44 904	59 730
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 883	20 883	19 817
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 182	16 182	16 248
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	25 366	25 393	2 917
Householder worked in 1989	20 909	20 922	2 367
With related children under 18 years	12 067	12 076	1 085
With related children under 5 years	4 863	4 866	541
Morried-couple families	22 113	22 139	2 535
Householder worked in 1989	18 570	18 582	2 100
With related children under 18 years	10 276	10 284	922
With related children under 5 years	4 322	4 325	516
Female householder, no husband present	2 398	2 399	267
Householder worked in 1989	1 607	1 608	177
With related children under 18 years	1 378	1 379	125
With related children under 5 years	360	360	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	26 815	26 793	15 238
Nonfamily householder	15 102	15 080	6 553
65 years and over	3 315	3 315	635
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	103 016	103 021	23 193
Persons under 18 years	21 260	21 260	1 866
Related children under 18 years	21 169	21 169	1 853
Related children 5 to 17 years	14 802	14 802	1 229
Persons 65 years and over	10 285	10 293	1 641
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	1 510	1 518	196
Percent below poverty level	6.0	6.0	6.9
Householder worked in 1989	834	834	130
With related children under 18 years	1 075	1 075	112
With related children under 5 years	515	515	47
Morried-couple families	912	920	94
Householder worked in 1989	553	553	64
With related children under 18 years	586	586	66
With related children under 5 years	303	303	39
Female householder, no husband present	496	496	74
Householder worked in 1989	201	201	38
With related children under 18 years	429	429	36
With related children under 5 years	169	169	8
Unrelated individuals	13 296	13 283	10 377
Nonfamily householder	5 235	5 222	3 544
65 years and over	599	599	5
Persons	17 999	17 994	10 860
Percent below poverty level	17.5	17.5	46.8
Persons under 18 years	2 098	2 098	154
Related children under 18 years	2 014	2 014	141
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 237	1 237	83
Persons 65 years and over	880	888	5
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	9 725	9 733	6 591
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	22 375	22 376	12 079

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Centre County					
		Total	State College borough	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 124	Tract 127	Tract 128
All housing units.....	46 195	46 195	11 623	2 222	1 780	2 057	1 958	1 145	2 255
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	929	929	183	74	63	46	6	62	21
1985 to 1988	4 631	4 631	1 370	304	143	396	146	78	414
1980 to 1984	4 012	4 012	912	221	271	200	23	37	255
1970 to 1979	10 862	10 862	2 433	714	349	532	310	144	647
1960 to 1969	7 815	7 815	2 699	456	391	284	606	291	757
1950 to 1959	5 564	5 564	1 845	296	302	166	296	384	115
1940 to 1949	2 578	2 578	831	71	88	67	137	128	46
1939 or earlier.....	9 804	9 804	1 350	86	173	366	434	21	-
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	1 590	1 590	1 068	117	10	5	197	20	92
1 bedroom	6 830	6 830	3 492	280	315	127	608	141	658
2 bedrooms	11 833	11 833	3 346	572	291	255	555	241	853
3 bedrooms	17 817	17 817	2 242	756	687	1 095	333	481	465
4 bedrooms	6 378	6 378	1 042	418	390	480	156	212	128
5 or more bedrooms.....	1 747	1 747	433	79	87	95	109	50	59
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	581	581	185	121	-	-	16	-	105
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	1 030	1 030	814	40	-	-	74	-	188
Vacant condominium housing units	148	148	94	31	-	-	10	-	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	45 789	45 789	11 590	2 215	1 780	2 053	1 958	1 145	2 255
Source of water, public system or private company	37 283	37 283	11 616	2 217	1 668	1 596	1 958	1 145	2 255
Sewage disposal, public sewer	31 285	31 285	11 623	2 187	1 623	585	1 958	1 145	2 255
Locking complete plumbing facilities	493	493	18	-	-	4	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	190	190	11	-	-	2	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	55	55	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units	42 683	42 683	10 938	2 120	1 721	1 993	1 867	1 042	2 144
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	5 369	5 369	2 995	426	82	18	532	215	998
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	626	626	164	28	10	-	30	13	54
Electricity	14 646	14 646	5 155	976	682	735	741	290	948
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	16 107	16 107	2 365	556	803	806	515	480	80
All other fuels	5 890	5 890	230	134	136	434	49	44	47
No fuel used	45	45	29	-	8	-	-	-	17
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	4 070	4 070	1 835	107	167	21	414	44	203
1	15 695	15 695	5 152	763	506	530	868	462	1 023
2	16 993	16 993	3 094	960	811	998	400	403	773
3 or more	5 925	5 925	857	290	237	444	185	133	145
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	25 529	25 529	2 601	1 070	1 213	1 659	357	684	422
1989 to March 1990	2 065	2 065	297	125	146	153	12	56	98
1985 to 1988	6 317	6 317	702	310	332	597	84	182	177
1980 to 1984	3 556	3 556	301	138	156	222	33	96	45
1970 to 1979	6 008	6 008	445	328	225	332	62	144	68
1969 or earlier	7 583	7 583	856	169	354	355	166	206	34
Renter-occupied housing units	17 154	17 154	8 337	1 050	508	334	1 510	358	1 722
1989 to March 1990	9 241	9 241	5 303	662	188	142	917	187	941
1985 to 1988	5 567	5 567	2 386	313	192	107	445	96	595
1980 to 1984	1 366	1 366	366	54	120	58	41	23	153
1970 to 1979	631	631	210	14	8	18	86	37	33
1969 or earlier	349	349	72	7	-	9	21	15	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	726	726	43	46	38	5	6	-	10
Householder 65 years and over	7 405	7 405	1 277	200	403	254	327	240	154
Owner-occupied housing units	5 670	5 670	765	168	200	241	150	167	39
Locking complete plumbing facilities	80	80	11	-	2	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	96	96	11	-	2	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available	1 396	1 396	258	15	136	14	108	35	43
Complete plumbing facilities	42 438	42 438	10 920	2 120	1 721	1 991	1 867	1 042	2 144
1.00 or less persons per room	40 782	40 782	9 685	2 090	1 721	1 980	1 624	1 036	2 027
1.01 or more persons per room	1 656	1 656	1 235	30	-	11	243	6	117
Locking complete plumbing facilities	245	245	18	-	-	2	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	226	226	18	-	-	2	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 511	41 511	57 750	56 430	57 217	51 344	63 314	51 484	57 677
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 443	20 443	18 203	22 448	22 310	32 869	17 262	35 301	23 370
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 586	7 586	4 276	321	131	84	725	56	548
Owner-occupied housing units	1 412	1 412	93	10	51	59	15	15	30
Renter-occupied housing units	6 174	6 174	4 183	311	80	25	710	41	518

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County								
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 125
All housing units.....	-	-	-	2 106	496	-	791	1 958	1 464
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	6	-
1985 to 1988	-	-	-	135	184	-	5	146	163
1980 to 1984	-	-	-	154	22	-	11	23	377
1970 to 1979	-	-	-	775	12	-	35	310	361
1960 to 1969	-	-	-	449	130	-	134	606	84
1950 to 1959	-	-	-	197	100	-	256	296	244
1940 to 1949	-	-	-	158	31	-	142	137	40
1939 or earlier	-	-	-	169	17	-	208	434	195
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	-	-	-	142	45	-	5	197	453
1 bedroom	-	-	-	844	171	-	61	608	592
2 bedrooms	-	-	-	574	175	-	77	555	358
3 bedrooms	-	-	-	378	-	-	329	333	39
4 bedrooms	-	-	-	148	83	-	247	156	22
5 or more bedrooms	-	-	-	20	22	-	72	109	-
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	16	33
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	157	102	-	-	74	277
Vacant condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	49
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	-	-	-	2 106	496	-	791	1 958	1 450
Source of water, public system or private company	-	-	-	2 106	496	-	784	1 958	1 464
Sewage disposal, public sewer	-	-	-	2 106	496	-	791	1 958	1 464
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Occupied housing units	-	-	-	2 012	452	-	764	1 867	1 325
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	-	-	-	353	160	-	168	532	179
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	-	-	-	14	7	-	6	30	7
Electricity	-	-	-	1 329	267	-	92	741	971
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	-	-	-	291	6	-	479	515	154
All other fuels	-	-	-	25	-	-	19	49	14
No fuel used	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	-	-	-	440	54	-	28	414	455
1	-	-	-	902	310	-	366	868	584
2	-	-	-	561	31	-	313	400	238
3 or more	-	-	-	109	57	-	57	185	48
Vehicles per household	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	1.5	1.2	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	330	-	-	586	357	40
1989 to March 1990	-	-	-	26	-	-	55	12	9
1985 to 1988	-	-	-	78	-	-	125	84	24
1980 to 1984	-	-	-	34	-	-	80	33	-
1970 to 1979	-	-	-	48	-	-	98	62	-
1969 or earlier	-	-	-	144	-	-	228	166	7
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	1 682	452	-	178	1 510	1 285
1989 to March 1990	-	-	-	1 225	273	-	88	917	874
1985 to 1988	-	-	-	372	179	-	79	445	353
1980 to 1984	-	-	-	62	-	-	5	41	27
1970 to 1979	-	-	-	17	-	-	6	86	15
1969 or earlier	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	21	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	8
Householder 65 years and over	-	-	-	195	-	-	179	327	83
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	124	-	-	179	150	33
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	108	16
Complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	2 012	452	-	764	1 867	1 318
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-	1 638	361	-	764	1 624	1 036
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	374	91	-	-	243	282
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:	-	-	-	62 439	-	-	65 492	63 314	72 045
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	-	-	-	15 347	14 541	-	25 783	17 262	13 039
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	-	-	-	1 130	201	-	40	725	925
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	15	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	1 121	201	-	40	710	925

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County—Con.			Remainder of Centre County					
	Tract 126	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
All housing units.....	1 408	1 145	2 255	1 651	1 320	1 704	1 584	1 826	1 462
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	25	62	21	30	16	12	38	29	34
1985 to 1988.....	245	78	414	124	54	57	51	145	156
1980 to 1984.....	33	37	255	108	65	26	70	149	134
1970 to 1979.....	149	144	647	400	370	354	342	485	252
1960 to 1969.....	248	291	757	235	196	80	157	232	193
1950 to 1959.....	253	384	115	151	215	138	199	203	211
1940 to 1949.....	149	128	46	52	110	213	107	79	91
1939 or earlier.....	306	21	—	551	294	824	620	504	391
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	114	20	92	11	19	39	19	21	7
1 bedroom.....	417	141	658	66	140	316	161	107	69
2 bedrooms.....	513	241	853	499	345	466	494	490	430
3 bedrooms.....	217	481	465	788	579	627	751	950	757
4 bedrooms.....	46	212	128	254	199	211	142	202	151
5 or more bedrooms.....	101	50	59	33	38	45	17	56	48
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	10	—	105	2	8	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	16	—	188	3	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	26	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 389	1 145	2 255	1 649	1 223	1 676	1 559	1 760	1 453
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 408	1 145	2 255	889	1 065	1 691	1 330	425	766
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 408	1 145	2 255	779	27	1 490	449	118	937
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	11	—	—	34	115	15	37	75	6
Owner-occupied housing units.....	11	—	—	15	17	7	7	27	3
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	13	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 332	1 042	2 144	1 449	1 061	1 538	1 254	1 670	1 380
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	390	215	998	—	9	129	7	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	33	13	54	28	19	29	4	10	29
Electricity.....	517	290	948	231	55	249	45	270	253
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	360	480	80	758	577	878	756	889	776
All other fuels.....	32	44	47	432	401	253	442	501	322
No fuel used.....	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	197	44	203	83	91	362	155	86	66
1.....	637	462	1 023	399	279	598	402	496	433
2.....	375	403	773	702	452	474	514	749	597
3 or more.....	123	133	145	265	239	104	183	339	284
Vehicles per household.....	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	182	684	422	1 228	915	906	1 083	1 377	1 105
1989 to March 1990.....	41	56	98	67	37	61	55	77	102
1985 to 1988.....	32	182	177	228	110	155	135	290	212
1980 to 1984.....	13	96	45	151	104	89	142	226	151
1970 to 1979.....	25	144	68	377	288	214	307	381	250
1969 or earlier.....	71	206	34	405	376	387	444	403	390
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 150	358	1 722	221	146	632	171	293	275
1989 to March 1990.....	798	187	941	85	15	222	69	99	77
1985 to 1988.....	267	96	595	78	33	198	60	106	122
1980 to 1984.....	55	23	153	26	44	81	13	29	45
1970 to 1979.....	16	37	33	25	25	78	16	42	15
1969 or earlier.....	14	15	—	7	29	53	13	17	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	11	—	10	37	15	88	59	42	11
Householder 65 years and over.....	99	240	154	292	287	582	347	334	271
Owner-occupied housing units.....	73	167	39	271	242	314	322	300	247
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	11	—	—	7	8	2	—	17	—
No telephone in unit.....	11	—	—	—	2	11	13	9	—
No vehicle available.....	11	35	43	47	52	217	89	36	34
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 321	1 042	2 144	1 430	1 040	1 531	1 247	1 630	1 377
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 199	1 036	2 027	1 418	1 025	1 512	1 230	1 610	1 337
1.01 or more persons per room.....	122	6	117	12	15	19	17	20	40
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	11	—	—	19	21	7	7	40	3
1.00 or less persons per room.....	11	—	—	19	19	7	7	40	3
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	33 985	51 484	57 677	30 626	30 043	29 875	29 130	31 310	31 701
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	16 590	35 301	23 370	21 327	17 066	12 577	18 939	18 382	21 914
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	651	56	548	139	100	264	171	180	110
Owner-occupied housing units.....	24	15	30	91	66	62	141	101	70
Renter-occupied housing units.....	627	41	518	48	34	202	30	79	40

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.							
	Tract 107		Tract 108		Tract 109		Tract 110	
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114				
All housing units-----	1 287	1 996	2 604	2 086	2 772	1 310	2 440	1 908
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990-----	37	10	11	52	39	58	41	68
1985 to 1988-----	113	77	199	222	76	194	262	223
1980 to 1984-----	128	97	229	144	192	178	246	276
1970 to 1979-----	395	345	637	305	327	391	1 378	498
1960 to 1969-----	245	198	313	213	333	138	287	629
1950 to 1959-----	72	129	228	391	305	84	116	166
1940 to 1949-----	24	82	65	166	199	91	68	23
1939 or earlier-----	273	1 058	922	593	1 301	176	42	25
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom-----	10	11	5	19	52	7	151	19
1 bedroom-----	32	98	119	129	531	30	552	166
2 bedrooms-----	238	386	678	479	691	466	852	377
3 bedrooms-----	784	896	1 181	1 154	1 205	619	732	638
4 bedrooms-----	164	437	477	268	199	163	116	587
5 or more bedrooms-----	59	168	144	37	94	25	37	121
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	109
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	40
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities-----	1 274	1 956	2 556	2 083	2 756	1 310	2 440	1 893
Source of water, public system or private company-----	959	1 173	913	1 573	2 736	393	2 271	1 727
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	266	30	125	1 627	2 737	725	2 177	1 639
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	25	75	46	19	—	9	—	10
Owner-occupied housing units-----	14	42	18	16	—	—	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units-----	2	8	8	—	—	9	—	—
Occupied housing units-----	1 235	1 612	2 258	2 001	2 657	1 253	2 247	1 821
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas-----	—	2	3	221	753	7	302	351
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	26	20	57	33	18	55	14	67
Electricity-----	357	257	460	555	705	349	1 537	763
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	546	782	1 182	921	1 062	606	307	509
All other fuels-----	306	551	556	271	119	236	87	131
No fuel used-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None-----	71	167	119	81	417	43	61	66
1-----	273	458	618	668	1 163	450	1 065	624
2-----	599	678	1 000	898	895	517	877	897
3 or more-----	292	309	521	354	182	243	244	234
Vehicles per household-----	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 087	1 313	1 818	1 561	1 384	1 110	660	1 424
1989 to March 1990-----	74	65	79	114	44	123	108	147
1985 to 1988-----	192	244	445	328	327	324	265	422
1980 to 1984-----	137	161	323	210	167	205	87	292
1970 to 1979-----	386	356	452	372	268	238	124	363
1969 or earlier-----	298	487	519	537	578	220	76	200
Renter-occupied housing units-----	148	299	440	440	1 273	143	1 587	397
1989 to March 1990-----	28	66	139	226	520	42	946	191
1985 to 1988-----	84	137	184	127	479	87	507	178
1980 to 1984-----	6	46	52	51	217	14	96	13
1970 to 1979-----	15	17	35	28	27	—	28	15
1969 or earlier-----	15	33	30	8	30	—	10	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit-----	39	126	30	23	70	26	—	13
Householder 65 years and over-----	287	401	481	358	782	190	162	160
Owner-occupied housing units-----	270	351	427	330	481	190	89	132
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	8	8	1	11	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	14	17	5	—	7	5	—	—
No vehicle available-----	39	62	58	49	199	21	12	24
Complete plumbing facilities-----	1 219	1 562	2 232	1 985	2 657	1 244	2 247	1 815
1.00 or less persons per room-----	1 201	1 538	2 203	1 942	2 629	1 221	2 196	1 791
1.01 or more persons per room-----	18	24	29	43	28	23	51	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	16	50	26	16	—	9	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room-----	16	44	24	16	—	—	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	6	2	—	—	9	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	33 728	34 131	36 013	31 506	33 628	36 540	46 844	56 775
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	25 888	19 815	21 890	23 856	19 471	29 422	26 375	22 763
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	101	188	192	160	379	40	497	153
Owner-occupied housing units-----	93	114	127	79	81	22	37	68
Renter-occupied housing units-----	8	74	65	81	298	18	460	85

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.						
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 127 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 222	945	1 780	1 618	2 057	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990.....	74	28	63	60	46	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	304	157	143	308	396	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	221	263	271	103	200	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	714	132	349	223	532	—	—
1960 to 1969.....	456	152	391	384	284	—	—
1950 to 1959.....	296	100	302	247	166	—	—
1940 to 1949.....	71	51	88	100	67	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	86	62	173	193	366	—	—
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom.....	117	—	10	—	5	—	—
1 bedroom.....	280	62	315	38	127	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	572	183	291	295	255	—	—
3 bedrooms.....	756	531	687	845	1 095	—	—
4 bedrooms.....	418	125	390	353	480	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	79	44	87	87	95	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	121	34	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	40	6	—	10	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 215	945	1 780	1 618	2 053	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 217	835	1 668	1 440	1 596	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 187	860	1 623	1 281	585	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	5	4	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 120	928	1 721	1 547	1 993	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas.....	426	64	82	—	18	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	28	—	10	15	—	—	—
Electricity.....	976	437	682	575	735	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	556	289	803	739	806	—	—
All other fuels.....	134	138	136	210	434	—	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None.....	107	34	167	38	21	—	—
1.....	763	309	506	509	530	—	—
2.....	960	478	811	803	998	—	—
3 or more.....	290	107	237	197	444	—	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 070	744	1 213	1 271	1 659	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	125	73	146	118	153	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	310	250	332	449	597	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	138	164	156	130	222	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	328	93	225	209	332	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	169	164	354	365	355	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 050	184	508	276	334	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	662	71	188	150	142	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	313	81	192	108	107	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	54	17	120	18	58	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	14	15	8	—	18	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	7	—	—	—	9	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit.....	46	9	38	6	5	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	200	138	403	199	254	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	168	131	200	199	241	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
No vehicle available.....	15	16	136	18	14	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 120	928	1 721	1 542	1 991	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 090	917	1 721	1 536	1 980	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	30	11	—	6	11	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	56 430	40 776	57 217	53 017	51 344	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 448	29 954	22 310	28 792	32 869	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level:							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	321	35	131	65	84	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	10	13	51	34	59	—	—
	311	22	80	31	25	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County					
		Total	State College borough	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 124	Tract 127	Tract 128
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	19 003	19 003	2 244	984	950	1 372	330	560	329
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	11 665	11 665	1 314	740	635	1 052	166	350	266
Less than \$300 -----	333	333	10	6	7	7	10	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 276	1 276	52	46	36	86	7	24	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 550	1 550	72	46	39	93	—	25	7
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 584	1 584	89	42	73	68	9	—	31
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 959	2 959	262	231	166	308	34	79	49
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 747	1 747	290	187	89	219	31	101	48
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 642	1 642	405	152	169	153	43	96	122
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	382	382	85	22	30	84	15	12	9
\$2,000 or more -----	192	192	49	8	26	34	17	13	—
Median (dollars) -----	665	665	932	799	795	774	945	911	989
Not mortgaged -----	7 338	7 338	930	244	315	320	164	210	63
Less than \$100 -----	193	193	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	3 432	3 432	142	56	88	147	—	53	7
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 847	2 847	505	129	146	117	102	75	24
\$300 to \$399 -----	684	684	240	46	62	37	49	74	32
\$400 to \$499 -----	112	112	28	—	6	3	13	8	—
\$500 or more -----	70	70	15	13	13	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	201	201	258	264	243	202	277	254	301
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	3 803	3 803	198	87	79	165	26	43	7
Less than 20 percent -----	1 453	1 453	54	36	39	48	—	27	—
20 to 24 percent -----	504	504	35	—	6	23	6	9	—
25 to 29 percent -----	339	339	11	—	7	4	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	314	314	9	8	—	18	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	1 120	1 120	71	43	27	59	20	7	7
Not computed -----	73	73	18	—	—	13	—	—	—
Median -----	24.1	24.1	25.5	34.7	20.4	30.3	50.0+	18.2	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 863	4 863	344	146	148	318	63	107	50
Less than 20 percent -----	2 732	2 732	225	32	75	144	51	69	18
20 to 24 percent -----	739	739	12	23	20	44	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent -----	587	587	15	41	17	40	—	—	15
30 to 34 percent -----	362	362	11	27	19	46	—	4	—
35 percent or more -----	443	443	81	23	17	44	12	29	17
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5	14.8	27.2	18.8	21.7	13.4	12.5	27.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	4 301	4 301	382	235	255	397	65	94	27
Less than 20 percent -----	2 905	2 905	268	111	164	212	49	75	7
20 to 24 percent -----	692	692	50	43	40	88	7	9	—
25 to 29 percent -----	453	453	27	24	26	70	4	10	13
30 to 34 percent -----	131	131	14	40	13	25	—	—	7
35 percent or more -----	118	118	23	17	12	2	5	—	—
Not computed -----	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.6	15.6	10.8	20.8	17.0	19.2	10.0-	10.0-	27.5
\$50,000 or more -----	6 036	6 036	1 320	516	468	492	176	316	245
Less than 20 percent -----	4 746	4 746	1 024	378	364	325	144	225	167
20 to 24 percent -----	754	754	206	90	35	89	21	57	52
25 to 29 percent -----	416	416	67	31	69	50	11	24	26
30 to 34 percent -----	95	95	16	17	—	19	—	3	—
35 percent or more -----	23	23	7	—	—	9	—	7	—
Not computed -----	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.9	16.4	10.8	16.1	16.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	16 729	16 729	8 311	1 050	508	302	1 506	358	1 714
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	73	73	—	—	32	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	714	714	164	7	84	15	—	—	12
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 843	1 843	590	61	91	90	99	19	8
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 689	3 689	1 482	326	80	56	338	67	153
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 555	3 555	2 065	208	77	55	373	39	735
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 912	2 912	1 568	229	51	46	310	132	506
\$600 to \$749 -----	2 038	2 038	1 239	156	37	18	131	38	247
\$750 to \$999 -----	989	989	807	42	15	—	163	23	43
\$1,000 or more -----	358	358	324	—	30	—	81	19	10
No cash rent -----	558	558	72	21	11	22	11	21	—
Median (dollars) -----	448	448	490	465	357	352	474	521	492
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	5 047	5 047	2 895	241	183	20	532	72	394
Less than 20 percent -----	39	39	8	—	22	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	115	115	20	—	36	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	171	171	11	—	36	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	129	129	7	17	14	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	4 168	4 168	2 661	216	64	16	493	62	368
Not computed -----	425	425	188	8	11	4	39	10	26
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	28.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	5 021	5 021	2 751	319	111	90	503	54	504
Less than 20 percent -----	386	386	86	15	17	43	7	—	12
20 to 24 percent -----	548	548	174	50	12	15	44	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	647	647	280	41	21	10	40	6	38
30 to 34 percent -----	759	759	383	36	12	6	68	6	114
35 percent or more -----	2 518	2 518	1 810	177	49	14	344	31	340
Not computed -----	163	163	18	—	—	2	—	11	—
Median -----	35.7	35.7	41.3	36.6	32.3	20.3	41.9	39.0	41.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 242	4 242	1 689	336	138	127	318	114	455
Less than 20 percent -----	1 510	1 510	415	115	53	55	65	43	77
20 to 24 percent -----	1 213	1 213	557	97	49	16	96	15	233
25 to 29 percent -----	672	672	236	65	17	27	39	16	68
30 to 34 percent -----	304	304	181	7	—	7	49	26	22
35 percent or more -----	354	354	263	38	8	16	58	14	55
Not computed -----	189	189	17	14	11	6	11	—	—
Median -----	22.1	22.1	23.7	22.4	21.1	21.7	24.6	24.7	23.2
\$35,000 or more -----	2 419	2 419	996	154	76	65	153	118	361
Less than 20 percent -----	2 074	2 074	798	139	70	55	121	85	339
20 to 24 percent -----	165	165	105	—	—	—	20	23	22
25 to 29 percent -----	84	84	58	8	—	—	12	10	—
30 to 34 percent -----	23	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	25	25	19	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	48	48	—	7	—	10	—	—	—
Median -----	13.7	13.7	14.3	15.0	13.7	10.6	15.5	11.6	13.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County								
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 125
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	304	—	—	567	330	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	—	—	—	180	—	—	283	166	—
Less than \$300	—	—	—	6	—	—	15	10	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	11	—	—	20	7	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	17	—	—	14	9	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	19	—	—	59	34	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	46	—	—	57	31	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	69	—	—	68	43	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	12	—	—	31	15	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	17	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	963	—	—	887	945	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	124	—	—	284	164	—
Not mortgaged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	10	—	—	31	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	85	—	—	198	102	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	29	—	—	37	49	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	249	—	—	257	277	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	27	—	—	17	26	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	11	—	—	10	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	20	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	29.1	—	—	24.2	50.0+	—
Median	—	—	—	18	—	—	90	63	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	6	—	—	72	51	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	12	—	—	4	12	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	42.5	—	—	13.6	13.4	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	77	—	—	94	65	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	42	—	—	83	49	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	23	—	—	11	7	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	18.4	—	—	10.0-	10.0-	—
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	182	—	—	366	176	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	166	—	—	287	144	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	16	—	—	60	21	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	10.0-	—	—	10.5	10.8	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	1 682	446	—	178	1 506	1 285
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	40	13	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	41	228	—	15	99	57
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	183	179	—	15	338	117
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	315	—	—	36	373	273
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	259	7	—	31	310	287
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	510	—	—	46	131	109
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	264	—	—	12	163	176
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	59	19	—	4	81	220
No cash rent	—	—	—	11	—	—	19	11	46
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	598	296	—	551	474	461
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	689	126	—	24	532	711
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	637	126	—	18	493	664
35 percent or more	—	—	—	32	—	—	6	39	32
Not computed	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
Median	—	—	—	596	221	—	57	503	380
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	31	14	—	—	7	6
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	26	33	—	20	44	32
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	26	74	—	5	40	23
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	38	61	—	8	68	38
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	475	39	—	17	344	281
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	46.4	29.3	—	30.0	41.9	47.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	232	82	—	66	318	125
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	19	76	—	5	65	54
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	30	6	—	42	96	32
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	54	—	—	6	39	19
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	55	—	—	7	49	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	58	13
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	—
Median	—	—	—	31.2	13.4	—	23.0	24.6	21.3
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	165	17	—	31	153	69
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	117	17	—	16	121	46
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	14	—	—	15	20	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	12	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	14.4	10.0-	—	19.8	15.5	11.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College barough, Centre County—Con.			Remainder of Centre County					
	Tract 126	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
	154	560	329	754	645	782	805	737	681
Specified owner-occupied housing units									
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	69	350	266	388	299	334	303	420	365
Less than \$300	—	—	—	21	18	24	19	35	19
\$300 to \$399	—	24	—	81	70	41	64	95	64
\$400 to \$499	9	25	7	98	71	57	83	97	90
\$500 to \$599	18	—	31	94	55	84	53	66	62
\$600 to \$799	22	79	49	81	61	59	62	94	78
\$800 to \$999	7	101	48	11	18	33	16	16	40
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	96	122	2	6	36	6	11	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	12	9	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$2,000 or more	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	634	911	989	495	489	546	487	485	514
Not mortgaged	85	210	63	366	346	448	502	317	316
Less than \$100	—	—	—	16	7	18	14	27	15
\$100 to \$199	41	53	7	229	167	180	286	227	197
\$200 to \$299	21	75	24	108	151	169	183	58	97
\$300 to \$399	19	74	32	11	17	68	7	5	7
\$400 to \$499	—	8	—	—	4	13	6	—	—
\$500 or more	4	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	204	254	301	177	200	213	185	164	180
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	78	43	7	264	189	283	346	203	196
Less than 20 percent	27	27	—	119	88	114	136	78	87
20 to 24 percent	10	9	—	46	28	22	67	24	33
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	16	22	15	25	26	23
30 to 34 percent	9	—	—	19	16	32	38	15	14
35 percent or more	23	7	7	64	33	100	80	56	37
Not computed	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	2
Median	23.8	18.2	50.0+	21.4	21.0	26.8	22.8	24.5	21.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	16	107	50	222	233	245	255	245	253
Less than 20 percent	9	69	18	129	158	149	155	181	149
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	38	41	43	42	38	44
25 to 29 percent	—	—	15	37	20	18	24	15	25
30 to 34 percent	—	4	—	11	5	14	16	6	12
35 percent or more	7	29	17	7	9	21	18	5	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.4	12.5	27.3	17.6	14.6	14.4	16.3	14.8	16.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	25	94	27	195	143	129	197	197	149
Less than 20 percent	12	75	7	164	117	121	97	161	117
20 to 24 percent	—	9	—	25	16	6	21	17	15
25 to 29 percent	—	10	13	6	6	—	—	13	14
30 to 34 percent	7	—	7	—	—	2	—	2	3
35 percent or more	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.4	10.0-	27.5	13.2	12.4	12.4	10.0-	13.0	13.2
\$50,000 or more	35	316	245	73	80	125	86	92	83
Less than 20 percent	35	225	167	69	77	102	86	88	83
20 to 24 percent	—	57	52	2	3	10	—	4	—
25 to 29 percent	—	24	26	—	—	13	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	16.1	16.8	10.5	10.0-	10.0-	10.2	11.7	10.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 142	358	1 714	212	134	625	155	238	265
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	4	—
\$100 to \$199	42	—	12	32	14	125	10	12	18
\$200 to \$299	63	19	8	57	46	259	55	93	61
\$300 to \$399	274	67	153	58	33	84	35	64	100
\$400 to \$499	280	39	735	27	3	51	14	18	56
\$500 to \$599	214	132	506	8	—	24	4	14	10
\$600 to \$749	91	38	247	—	—	17	—	2	3
\$750 to \$999	82	23	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	86	19	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	10	21	—	30	38	47	37	31	17
Median (dollars)	472	521	492	302	275	250	292	292	340
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	347	72	394	58	60	313	31	64	50
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	8	—	23	—	1	4
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	17	22	—	3	—	—
35 percent or more	293	62	368	40	29	171	26	41	44
Not computed	43	10	26	10	14	17	5	19	2
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.3	38.8	39.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	436	54	504	56	26	208	56	84	87
Less than 20 percent	16	—	12	14	6	56	25	18	—
20 to 24 percent	19	—	—	11	2	38	9	17	21
25 to 29 percent	68	6	38	12	—	20	4	12	21
30 to 34 percent	50	6	114	3	8	32	—	18	28
35 percent or more	283	31	340	—	—	28	12	13	9
Not computed	—	11	—	16	10	34	6	6	8
Median	42.2	39.0	41.4	22.7	27.5	24.1	20.0	26.7	29.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	277	114	455	69	30	84	54	66	78
Less than 20 percent	76	43	77	53	20	61	19	52	47
20 to 24 percent	103	15	233	6	—	11	—	2	20
25 to 29 percent	34	16	68	2	—	—	9	3	—
30 to 34 percent	15	26	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	49	14	55	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	8	10	6	26	9	9
Median	23.0	24.7	23.2	13.9	15.0	12.8	14.7	15.3	17.7
\$35,000 or more	82	118	361	29	18	20	14	24	52
Less than 20 percent	57	85	339	25	12	20	14	18	52
20 to 24 percent	—	23	22	—	—	—	—	2	—
25 to 29 percent	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	4	—
Median	17.6	11.6	13.9	12.0	11.3	12.2	10.0-	13.5	12.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.							
	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	713	885	1 042	1 298	1 266	546	415	1 135
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage-----	417	439	570	784	635	351	342	986
Less than \$200-----	16	27	6	50	28	4	5	9
\$300 to \$399-----	19	75	65	192	52	46	16	54
\$400 to \$499-----	115	104	94	147	126	46	14	51
\$500 to \$599-----	67	73	132	140	132	66	71	62
\$600 to \$799-----	78	91	143	190	191	77	131	250
\$800 to \$999-----	66	47	71	65	87	47	22	160
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	45	22	59	—	19	52	72	277
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	11	—	—	—	—	5	—	92
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	31
Median (dollars)-----	588	519	592	503	581	619	700	896
Nat mortgaged-----	296	446	472	514	631	195	73	149
Less than \$100-----	3	26	13	24	11	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	176	265	276	335	246	117	53	32
\$200 to \$299-----	96	138	157	140	306	78	8	77
\$300 to \$399-----	21	15	26	10	43	—	5	30
\$400 to \$499-----	—	2	—	5	16	—	7	5
\$500 or more-----	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	5
Median (dollars)-----	189	180	186	179	213	185	184	242
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000-----	155	252	234	355	350	118	40	57
Less than 20 percent-----	46	116	101	103	119	68	10	7
20 to 24 percent-----	40	34	15	66	40	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	13	36	27	36	30	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	5	18	17	27	39	27	—	—
35 percent or more-----	42	46	74	116	122	4	30	50
Not computed-----	9	2	—	7	—	10	—	—
Median-----	23.4	21.3	25.2	25.7	27.7	17.6	50.0+	46.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	188	277	359	410	396	142	103	147
Less than 20 percent-----	103	185	210	269	285	47	32	52
20 to 24 percent-----	63	45	37	85	40	33	25	15
25 to 29 percent-----	13	16	59	18	40	26	34	27
30 to 34 percent-----	—	24	43	25	—	13	6	6
35 percent or more-----	9	7	10	13	31	23	6	47
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.5	15.0	16.9	15.2	13.7	23.6	23.9	26.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	219	205	234	303	244	135	120	218
Less than 20 percent-----	134	163	204	219	196	78	52	102
20 to 24 percent-----	31	21	15	58	15	25	29	64
25 to 29 percent-----	35	13	10	26	33	26	24	32
30 to 34 percent-----	—	5	3	—	—	6	8	10
35 percent or more-----	19	3	2	—	—	7	—	10
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	14.3	13.5	11.6	14.8	13.7	18.4	21.4	20.5
\$50,000 or more-----	151	151	215	230	276	151	152	713
Less than 20 percent-----	129	138	178	219	260	130	115	473
20 to 24 percent-----	18	13	25	11	16	—	22	149
25 to 29 percent-----	4	—	12	—	—	17	9	72
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	19
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.8	10.0	14.4	11.0	11.3	10.0	12.4	16.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	126	231	339	421	1 273	126	1 577	385
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	22	20	—	157	14	—	13
\$200 to \$299-----	25	58	67	71	151	26	23	6
\$300 to \$399-----	59	63	125	184	486	43	151	134
\$400 to \$499-----	20	23	64	67	289	22	349	43
\$500 to \$599-----	5	2	19	50	110	21	565	67
\$600 to \$749-----	—	2	2	30	16	—	388	107
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—	—	—	8	—	79	7
\$1,000 or more-----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	13	61	42	19	37	—	22	8
Median (dollars)-----	345	306	348	356	360	375	538	472
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000-----	—	50	53	90	415	5	385	88
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	2	—	21	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	3	1	—	40	—	5	5
35 percent or more-----	—	33	31	71	260	5	347	76
Not computed-----	—	14	19	19	41	38	—	7
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	36	72	125	144	317	43	293	108
Less than 20 percent-----	5	21	11	—	48	14	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	15	7	10	27	86	9	6	15
25 to 29 percent-----	3	3	35	45	76	6	20	22
30 to 34 percent-----	—	5	19	42	78	—	46	20
35 percent or more-----	10	8	37	19	29	14	221	43
Not computed-----	3	28	13	11	—	—	—	8
Median-----	23.8	20.7	30.0	29.4	26.6	24.2	44.3	33.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	63	90	107	87	397	58	519	103
Less than 20 percent-----	36	65	83	46	204	58	62	12
20 to 24 percent-----	17	6	14	28	108	—	198	31
25 to 29 percent-----	—	4	—	13	70	—	177	31
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	7	—	57	22
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	7
Not computed-----	10	15	10	8	—	—	9	—
Median-----	15.7	14.9	14.4	19.6	19.7	14.5	24.9	26.4
\$35,000 or more-----	27	19	54	100	144	20	380	86
Less than 20 percent-----	23	15	52	95	144	20	323	81
20 to 24 percent-----	4	—	2	5	—	—	25	5
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	4	—	—	—	—	13	—
Median-----	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.2	11.3	13.8	15.9	15.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Centre County—Con.							
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 127 (pt.)	Tract 128 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	984	657	950	1 092	1 372	—	—	—
With a mortgage	740	487	635	804	1 052	—	—	—
Less than \$300	6	16	7	6	7	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	46	56	36	66	86	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	46	39	39	68	93	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	42	58	73	97	68	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	231	207	166	199	308	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	187	79	89	184	219	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	152	24	169	120	153	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	22	8	30	39	84	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	8	—	26	25	34	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	799	673	795	761	774	—	—	—
Not mortgaged	244	170	315	288	320	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	10	9	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	56	97	88	116	147	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	129	69	146	115	117	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	46	4	62	30	37	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	6	17	3	—	—	—
\$500 or more	13	—	13	—	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	264	189	243	213	202	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	87	90	79	142	165	—	—	—
Less than \$20,000	36	30	39	54	48	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	6	6	19	23	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	16	7	23	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	8	6	6	18	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	43	26	27	40	59	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	6	—	—	13	—	—	—
Not computed	34.7	26.9	20.4	24.5	30.3	—	—	—
Median	146	191	148	241	318	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	32	64	75	88	144	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	23	12	20	39	44	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	41	55	17	47	40	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	27	29	19	49	46	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	23	31	17	18	44	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.2	26.8	18.8	24.2	21.7	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	235	197	255	226	397	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	111	108	164	117	212	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	43	56	40	57	88	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	24	33	26	35	70	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	40	—	13	—	25	—	—	—
35 percent or more	17	—	12	17	2	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.8	18.8	17.0	19.6	19.2	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	516	179	468	483	492	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	378	165	364	343	325	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	90	—	35	61	89	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	31	6	69	66	50	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	17	8	—	6	19	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	13.1	12.9	13.7	16.4	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 050	175	508	276	302	—	—	—
GROSS RENT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	7	—	84	7	15	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	61	—	91	13	90	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	326	59	80	67	56	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	208	23	77	81	55	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	229	71	51	48	46	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	156	7	37	14	18	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	42	6	15	25	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	21	9	11	21	22	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	465	501	357	453	352	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	241	15	183	31	20	—	—	—
Less than \$10,000	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	17	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	216	6	64	31	16	—	—	—
Not computed	8	9	11	—	4	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	28.9	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	319	13	111	82	90	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	15	—	17	7	43	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	50	—	12	24	15	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	41	10	21	6	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	36	—	12	23	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	177	3	49	22	14	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Median	36.6	28.2	32.3	30.9	20.3	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	336	87	138	82	127	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	115	37	53	17	55	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	97	36	49	17	16	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	65	7	17	11	27	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	—	16	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	38	—	8	—	16	—	—	—
Not computed	14	—	11	21	6	—	—	—
Median	22.4	20.9	21.1	24.0	21.7	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more	154	60	76	81	65	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	139	54	70	64	55	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	6	—	17	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Median	15.0	14.2	13.7	15.8	10.6	—	—	—

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Centre County		
		Total	State College borough	Troct 115	Troct 124	Troct 128
Occupied housing units -----	40 764	40 764	9 669	1 955	1 688	1 792
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	763	763	124	64	-	21
1985 to 1988 -----	4 151	4 151	1 142	254	146	333
1980 to 1984 -----	3 540	3 540	770	188	23	221
1970 to 1979 -----	9 511	9 511	2 055	638	256	526
1960 to 1969 -----	6 780	6 780	2 136	435	486	558
1950 to 1959 -----	4 986	4 986	1 522	270	253	96
1940 to 1949 -----	2 309	2 309	715	51	127	37
1939 or earlier -----	8 724	8 724	1 205	55	397	-
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom -----	1 019	1 019	696	81	140	35
1 bedroom -----	5 449	5 449	2 836	223	535	541
2 bedrooms -----	10 242	10 242	2 769	501	471	665
3 bedrooms -----	16 475	16 475	1 975	675	282	378
4 bedrooms -----	5 993	5 993	1 004	396	151	114
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 586	1 586	389	79	109	59
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	40 585	40 585	9 636	1 948	1 688	1 792
Source of water, public system or private company -----	33 028	33 028	9 662	1 950	1 688	1 792
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	27 725	27 725	9 669	1 944	1 688	1 792
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	245	245	18	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	190	190	11	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	55	55	7	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	4 794	4 794	2 510	385	453	801
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	619	619	157	28	30	54
Electricity -----	13 616	13 616	4 532	875	660	828
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	15 859	15 859	2 257	533	506	69
All other fuels -----	5 860	5 860	213	134	39	40
No fuel used -----	16	16	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	3 625	3 625	1 480	65	349	118
1 -----	14 715	14 715	4 474	684	796	887
2 -----	16 579	16 579	2 901	925	358	659
3 or more -----	5 845	5 845	814	281	185	128
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25 188	25 188	2 509	1 026	346	391
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 016	2 016	284	125	6	98
1985 to 1988 -----	6 178	6 178	654	288	79	146
1980 to 1984 -----	3 519	3 519	287	138	33	45
1970 to 1979 -----	5 920	5 920	438	306	62	68
1969 or earlier -----	7 555	7 555	846	169	166	34
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 576	15 576	7 160	929	1 342	1 401
1989 to March 1990 -----	8 160	8 160	4 521	569	780	711
1985 to 1988 -----	5 114	5 114	2 023	290	414	527
1980 to 1984 -----	1 331	1 331	343	49	41	130
1970 to 1979 -----	622	622	201	14	86	33
1969 or earlier -----	349	349	72	7	21	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit -----	716	716	33	46	6	-
Householder 65 years and over -----	7 367	7 367	1 256	200	327	133
Owner-occupied housing units -----	5 643	5 643	755	168	150	29
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	80	80	11	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	96	96	11	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	1 383	1 383	248	15	108	33
Complete plumbing facilities -----	40 519	40 519	9 651	1 955	1 688	1 792
1.00 or less persons per room -----	39 191	39 191	8 684	1 946	1 498	1 752
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 328	1 328	967	9	190	40
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	245	245	18	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	226	226	18	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	19	19	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	41 293	41 293	57 932	56 304	63 075	58 509
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 797	20 797	18 504	23 721	17 647	23 945
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	6 916	6 916	3 787	247	638	434
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 397	1 397	86	10	15	23
Renter-occupied housing units -----	5 519	5 519	3 701	237	623	411

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County					Remainder of Centre County		
	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 126	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 115 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	172	-	1 688	1 180	1 792	1 229	2 056	1 955
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-	22	21	58	41	64	
1985 to 1988 -----	141	-	146	180	333	190	232	254
1980 to 1984 -----	-	-	23	33	221	168	184	188
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-	256	121	526	370	1 176	638
1960 to 1969 -----	7	-	486	199	558	126	233	435
1950 to 1959 -----	11	-	253	209	96	66	97	270
1940 to 1949 -----	13	-	127	138	37	80	68	51
1939 or earlier -----	-	-	397	278	-	171	25	55
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	-	-	140	91	35	7	96	81
1 bedroom -----	14	-	535	354	541	30	426	223
2 bedrooms -----	82	-	471	407	665	480	761	501
3 bedrooms -----	-	-	282	196	378	550	646	675
4 bedrooms -----	76	-	151	46	114	157	101	396
5 or more bedrooms -----	-	-	109	86	59	25	26	79
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	172	-	1 688	1 161	1 792	1 229	2 056	1 948
Source of water, public system or private company -----	172	-	1 688	1 180	1 792	355	1 898	1 950
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	172	-	1 688	1 180	1 792	693	1 804	1 944
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	11	-	9	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	27	-	453	367	801	7	274	385
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	-	-	30	33	54	55	14	28
Electricity -----	145	-	660	406	828	336	1 398	875
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-	506	342	69	595	283	533
All other fuels -----	-	-	39	32	40	236	87	134
No fuel used -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	19	-	349	161	118	43	37	65
1 -----	65	-	796	535	887	443	963	684
2 -----	31	-	358	370	659	500	830	925
3 or more -----	57	-	185	114	128	243	226	281
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	-	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	346	176	391	1 097	636	1 026
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-	6	41	98	123	108	125
1985 to 1988 -----	-	-	79	32	146	317	259	288
1980 to 1984 -----	-	-	33	7	45	205	87	138
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-	62	25	68	232	106	306
1969 or earlier -----	-	-	166	71	34	220	76	169
Renter-occupied housing units -----	172	-	1 342	1 004	1 401	1 132	1 420	929
1989 to March 1990 -----	148	-	780	689	711	42	817	569
1985 to 1988 -----	24	-	414	230	527	76	469	290
1980 to 1984 -----	-	-	41	55	130	14	96	49
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-	86	16	33	-	28	14
1969 or earlier -----	-	-	21	14	-	-	10	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	8	-	6	11	-	26	-	46
Householder 65 years and over-----	-	-	327	99	133	190	162	200
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	150	73	29	190	89	168
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-	11	-	5	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-	108	11	33	21	12	15
Complete plumbing facilities -----	172	-	1 688	1 169	1 792	1 220	2 056	1 955
1.00 or less persons per room -----	167	-	1 498	1 070	1 752	1 197	2 044	1 946
1.01 or more persons per room -----	5	-	190	99	40	23	12	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	11	-	9	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	-	-	63 075	32 433	58 509	36 156	45 344	56 304
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	16 469	-	17 647	16 526	23 945	26 208	26 960	23 721
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	138	-	638	582	434	40	445	247
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	15	24	23	22	37	10
Renter-occupied housing units -----	138	-	623	558	411	18	408	237

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/BSAs in Centre County		
		Total	State College borough	Troct 115	Troct 124	Troct 128
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	18 724	18 724	2 172	953	319	308
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage -----	11 408	11 408	1 249	709	155	252
Less than \$300 -----	333	333	10	6	10	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 258	1 258	43	37	7	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 541	1 541	72	46	-	7
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 551	1 551	89	29	9	31
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 888	2 888	243	231	28	42
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 721	1 721	283	178	31	48
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 564	1 564	378	152	38	115
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	363	363	85	22	15	9
\$2,000 or more -----	189	189	46	8	17	-
Median (dollars) -----	662	662	928	804	946	989
Not mortgaged -----	7 316	7 316	923	244	164	56
Less than \$100 -----	193	193	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	3 427	3 427	142	56	-	7
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 843	2 843	505	129	102	24
\$300 to \$399 -----	671	671	233	46	49	25
\$400 to \$499 -----	112	112	28	-	13	-
\$500 or more -----	70	70	15	13	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	201	201	257	264	277	288
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000 -----	3 780	3 780	182	87	26	-
Less than 20 percent -----	1 453	1 453	54	36	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	495	495	26	-	6	-
25 to 29 percent -----	335	335	11	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	314	314	9	8	-	-
35 percent or more -----	1 110	1 110	64	43	20	-
Not computed -----	73	73	18	-	-	-
Median -----	24.0	24.0	25.9	34.7	50.0+	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 832	4 832	344	146	63	50
Less than 20 percent -----	2 720	2 720	225	32	51	18
20 to 24 percent -----	737	737	12	23	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	587	587	15	41	-	15
30 to 34 percent -----	350	350	11	27	-	-
35 percent or more -----	438	438	81	23	12	17
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	17.4	17.4	14.8	27.2	13.4	27.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	4 255	4 255	382	217	65	27
Less than 20 percent -----	2 884	2 884	268	102	49	7
20 to 24 percent -----	676	676	50	43	7	-
25 to 29 percent -----	444	444	27	15	4	13
30 to 34 percent -----	131	131	14	40	-	7
35 percent or more -----	118	118	23	17	5	-
Not computed -----	2	2	-	-	-	-
Median -----	15.5	15.5	10.8	20.8	10.0-	27.5
\$50,000 or more -----	5 857	5 857	1 264	503	165	231
Less than 20 percent -----	4 637	4 637	998	365	138	160
20 to 24 percent -----	702	702	186	90	16	52
25 to 29 percent -----	401	401	60	31	11	19
30 to 34 percent -----	95	95	16	17	-	-
35 percent or more -----	20	20	4	-	-	-
Not computed -----	2	2	-	-	-	-
Median -----	12.9	12.9	12.6	13.3	10.1	16.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	15 168	15 168	7 140	929	1 338	1 393
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100 -----	73	73	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	698	698	148	7	-	12
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 665	1 665	433	49	99	8
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 249	3 249	1 149	298	288	142
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 114	3 114	1 723	172	322	557
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 623	2 623	1 357	215	273	412
\$600 to \$749 -----	1 862	1 862	1 139	125	101	214
\$750 to \$999 -----	973	973	800	42	163	43
\$1,000 or more -----	353	353	319	-	81	5
No cash rent -----	558	558	72	21	11	-
Median (dollars) -----	451	451	505	468	481	496
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 459	4 459	2 462	167	456	289
Less than 20 percent -----	31	31	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	115	115	20	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	171	171	11	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	129	129	7	17	-	-
35 percent or more -----	3 677	3 677	2 306	150	438	275
Not computed -----	336	336	118	-	18	14
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	4 530	4 530	2 348	304	451	440
Less than 20 percent -----	380	380	80	15	7	12
20 to 24 percent -----	506	506	138	50	44	-
25 to 29 percent -----	530	530	187	36	30	38
30 to 34 percent -----	658	658	282	36	46	103
35 percent or more -----	2 293	2 293	1 643	167	324	287
Not computed -----	143	163	18	-	-	-
Median -----	36.1	36.1	44.0	36.6	43.5	42.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 950	3 950	1 476	315	296	360
Less than 20 percent -----	1 437	1 437	368	103	65	65
20 to 24 percent -----	1 058	1 058	439	88	87	155
25 to 29 percent -----	641	641	226	65	39	68
30 to 34 percent -----	285	285	168	7	36	22
35 percent or more -----	340	340	258	38	58	50
Not computed -----	189	189	17	14	11	-
Median -----	22.1	22.1	24.1	22.7	24.5	23.7
\$35,000 or more -----	2 229	2 229	854	143	135	304
Less than 20 percent -----	1 907	1 907	668	128	109	288
20 to 24 percent -----	142	142	93	-	14	16
25 to 29 percent -----	84	84	58	8	12	-
30 to 34 percent -----	23	23	16	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	25	25	19	-	-	-
Not computed -----	48	48	-	7	-	-
Median -----	13.8	13.8	14.5	14.9	14.7	13.8

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College borough, Centre County					Remainder of Centre County		
	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 126	Tract 128 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 115 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	319	148	308	533	402	953
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	—	—	155	63	252	338	329	709
Less than \$300	—	—	10	—	—	4	5	6
\$300 to \$399	—	—	7	—	—	46	16	37
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	9	7	46	14	46
\$500 to \$599	—	—	9	18	31	60	64	29
\$600 to \$799	—	—	28	16	42	77	125	231
\$800 to \$999	—	—	31	7	48	40	22	178
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	38	7	115	52	72	152
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	15	6	9	5	—	22
\$2,000 or more	—	—	17	—	—	8	11	8
Median (dollars)	—	—	946	620	989	618	701	804
Not mortgaged	—	—	164	85	56	195	73	244
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	41	7	117	53	56
\$200 to \$299	—	—	102	21	24	78	8	129
\$300 to \$399	—	—	49	19	25	—	5	46
\$400 to \$499	—	—	13	—	—	—	7	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	13
Median (dollars)	—	—	277	204	288	185	184	264
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	—	26	78	—	118	40	87
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	27	—	68	10	36
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	10	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	9	—	27	—	8
35 percent or more	—	—	20	23	—	4	30	43
Not computed	—	—	—	9	—	10	—	—
Median	—	—	50.0+	23.8	—	17.6	50.0+	34.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	63	16	50	142	97	146
Less than 20 percent	—	—	51	9	18	47	32	32
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	33	25	23
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	15	26	34	41
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	27
35 percent or more	—	—	12	7	17	23	6	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	13.4	19.4	27.3	23.6	23.3	27.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	65	25	27	135	120	217
Less than 20 percent	—	—	49	12	7	78	52	102
20 to 24 percent	—	—	7	—	—	25	29	43
25 to 29 percent	—	—	4	—	13	26	24	15
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	7	7	6	8	40
35 percent or more	—	—	5	6	—	—	7	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	10.0-	30.4	27.5	18.4	21.4	20.8
\$50,000 or more	—	—	165	29	231	138	145	503
Less than 20 percent	—	—	138	29	160	117	108	365
20 to 24 percent	—	—	16	—	52	—	22	90
25 to 29 percent	—	—	11	—	19	17	9	31
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	17
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	10.1	10.0-	16.8	10.0-	12.4	13.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	172	—	1 338	996	1 393	126	1 410	929
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	13	—	—	42	12	14	—	7
\$200 to \$299	97	—	99	63	8	26	23	49
\$300 to \$399	36	—	288	213	142	43	129	298
\$400 to \$499	—	—	322	234	557	22	305	172
\$500 to \$599	7	—	273	180	412	21	507	215
\$600 to \$749	—	—	101	86	214	—	354	125
\$750 to \$999	—	—	163	82	43	—	70	42
\$1,000 or more	19	—	81	86	5	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	11	10	—	—	22	—
Median (dollars)	271	—	481	475	496	375	542	468
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	63	—	456	295	289	5	342	167
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
35 percent or more	63	—	438	260	275	5	313	150
Not computed	—	—	18	24	14	—	29	—
Median	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	52	—	451	387	440	43	252	304
Less than 20 percent	8	—	7	16	12	14	—	15
20 to 24 percent	7	—	44	19	—	9	6	50
25 to 29 percent	25	—	30	53	38	6	11	36
30 to 34 percent	5	—	46	46	103	—	46	36
35 percent or more	7	—	324	253	287	14	189	167
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.2	—	43.5	44.0	42.2	24.2	46.1	36.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	57	—	296	243	360	58	463	315
Less than 20 percent	57	—	65	67	65	58	62	103
20 to 24 percent	—	—	87	78	155	—	178	88
25 to 29 percent	—	—	39	34	68	—	156	65
30 to 34 percent	—	—	36	15	22	—	51	7
35 percent or more	—	—	58	49	50	—	7	38
Not computed	—	—	11	—	—	—	9	14
Median	12.2	—	24.5	23.5	23.7	14.5	24.6	22.7
\$35,000 or more	—	—	135	71	304	20	353	143
Less than 20 percent	—	—	109	46	288	20	302	128
20 to 24 percent	—	—	14	—	16	—	19	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	12	6	—	—	12	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7
Median	—	—	14.7	18.4	13.8	13.8	16.1	14.9

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		
		Total	State College borough	Tract 112
Occupied housing units -----	571	571	374	11
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	88	88	65	-
1980 to 1984 -----	84	84	46	-
1970 to 1979 -----	150	150	100	-
1960 to 1969 -----	104	104	70	-
1950 to 1959 -----	65	65	48	-
1940 to 1949 -----	45	45	24	11
1939 or earlier -----	35	35	21	-
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom -----	81	81	62	-
1 bedroom -----	174	174	124	-
2 bedrooms -----	161	161	140	-
3 bedrooms -----	109	109	41	11
4 bedrooms -----	43	43	7	-
5 or more bedrooms -----	3	3	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities -----	571	571	374	11
Source of water, public system or private company -----	571	571	374	11
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	546	546	374	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas -----	125	125	96	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	7	7	7	-
Electricity -----	345	345	237	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	84	84	24	11
All other fuels -----	10	10	10	-
No fuel used -----	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None -----	177	177	158	-
1 -----	243	243	142	-
2 -----	115	115	57	11
3 or more -----	36	36	17	-
Vehicles per household -----	1.0	1.0	.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	69	69	17	-
1989 to March 1990 -----	5	5	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	9	9	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	8	8	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	26	26	7	-
1969 or earlier -----	21	21	10	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	502	502	357	11
1989 to March 1990 -----	372	372	279	-
1985 to 1988 -----	116	116	69	11
1980 to 1984 -----	5	5	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	9	9	9	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-	-
Householder 65 years and over -----	4	4	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4	4	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	571	571	374	11
1.00 or less persons per room -----	548	548	364	11
1.01 or more persons per room -----	23	23	10	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	49 355	49 355	48 793	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 997	19 997	17 584	68 000
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	241	241	193	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	241	241	193	-

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		
		Total	State College borough	Troct 112
Specified owner-occupied housing units	52	52	7	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	48	48	7	-
Less than \$300	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	9	9	-	-
\$400 to \$499	3	3	-	-
\$500 to \$599	8	8	-	-
\$600 to \$799	8	8	-	-
\$800 to \$999	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	13	13	7	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	7	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	760	760	1 125	-
Not mortgaged	4	4	-	-
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	4	4	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	225	225	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	4	4	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	4	4	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	27.5	27.5	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8	8	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	3	3	-	-
35 percent or more	5	5	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	36.0	36.0	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12	12	-	-
Less than 20 percent	12	12	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	12.5	12.5	-	-
\$50,000 or more	28	28	7	-
Less than 20 percent	15	15	-	-
20 to 24 percent	13	13	7	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	19.3	19.3	22.5	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	485	485	351	-
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	27	27	27	-
\$300 to \$399	152	152	106	-
\$400 to \$499	106	106	90	-
\$500 to \$599	128	128	94	-
\$600 to \$749	67	67	29	-
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	5	5	5	-
No cash rent	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	452	452	436	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	211	211	163	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	199	199	151	-
Not computed	12	12	12	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	115	115	88	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	10	10	10	-
25 to 29 percent	38	38	29	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	67	67	49	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	37.4	37.4	38.1	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	48	48	25	-
Less than 20 percent	4	4	-	-
20 to 24 percent	29	29	10	-
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	5	5	5	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	23.4	23.4	26.3	-
\$35,000 or more	111	111	75	-
Less than 20 percent	100	100	75	-
20 to 24 percent	11	11	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	12.7	12.7	12.4	-

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Centre County	State College borough, Centre County	
		Total	State College borough		Troct 128	Troct 121
Occupied housing units -----	1 216	1 216	862	258	239	258
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	9	9	3	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	169	169	82	37	26	37
1980 to 1984 -----	81	81	37	6	-	6
1970 to 1979 -----	279	279	124	52	12	52
1960 to 1969 -----	406	406	381	152	95	152
1950 to 1959 -----	167	167	157	11	89	11
1940 to 1949 -----	28	28	22	-	11	-
1939 or earlier -----	77	77	56	-	6	-
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom -----	265	265	217	37	39	37
1 bedroom -----	388	388	302	80	128	80
2 bedrooms -----	325	325	249	108	72	108
3 bedrooms -----	137	137	66	19	-	19
4 bedrooms -----	81	81	22	14	-	14
5 or more bedrooms -----	20	20	6	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 216	1 216	862	258	239	258
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 210	1 210	862	258	239	258
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 192	1 192	862	258	239	258
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	439	439	384	147	123	147
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity -----	619	619	366	76	98	76
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	112	112	76	11	6	11
All other fuels -----	17	17	7	7	7	7
No fuel used -----	29	29	29	17	12	17
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	231	231	189	58	11	58
1 -----	701	701	517	112	228	112
2 -----	254	254	130	71	-	71
3 or more -----	30	30	26	17	-	17
Vehicles per household -----	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	227	227	69	31	-	31
1989 to March 1990 -----	32	32	7	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	123	123	48	31	-	31
1980 to 1984 -----	24	24	14	-	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	44	44	-	-	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	4	4	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	989	989	793	227	239	227
1989 to March 1990 -----	638	638	476	152	88	152
1985 to 1988 -----	328	328	294	52	151	52
1980 to 1984 -----	23	23	23	23	-	23
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit -----	10	10	10	10	-	10
Householder 65 years and over -----	31	31	21	21	-	21
Owner-occupied housing units -----	20	20	10	10	-	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	10	10	10	10	-	10
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 216	1 216	862	258	239	258
1.00 or less persons per room -----	925	925	618	181	163	181
1.01 or more persons per room -----	291	291	244	77	76	77
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	59 421	59 421	52 609	47 186	-	47 186
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	15 226	15 226	15 698	23 001	13 284	23 001
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	377	377	280	66	39	66
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7	7	7	7	-	7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	370	370	273	59	39	59

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Centre County	State College borough, Centre County		
		Total	State College borough		Troct 128	Troct 121	Troct 128 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	204	204	59	21	-	-	21
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS-----							
With a mortgage-----	193	193	52	14	-	-	14
Less than \$300-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399-----	9	9	9	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499-----	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599-----	25	25	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799-----	57	57	13	7	-	-	7
\$800 to \$999-----	16	16	7	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	65	65	20	7	-	-	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more-----	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	799	799	979	1 025	-	-	1 025
Not mortgaged-----	11	11	7	7	-	-	7
Less than \$100-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399-----	11	11	7	7	-	-	7
\$400 to \$499-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	361	361	375	375	-	-	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989-----							
Less than \$20,000-----	16	16	16	7	-	-	7
Less than 20 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent-----	9	9	9	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	7	7	7	7	-	-	7
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	24.4	24.4	24.4	50.0+	-	-	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	16	16	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent-----	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	18.3	18.3	-	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent-----	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent-----	16	16	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	18.3	18.3	-	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more-----	138	138	43	14	-	-	14
Less than 20 percent-----	81	81	20	7	-	-	7
20 to 24 percent-----	39	39	13	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	15	15	7	7	-	-	7
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	18.5	18.5	20.6	17.5	-	-	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	989	989	793	227	239	239	227
GROSS RENT-----							
Less than \$100-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199-----	16	16	16	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299-----	143	143	124	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399-----	255	255	227	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499-----	311	311	244	148	-	-	148
\$500 to \$599-----	156	156	112	53	-	-	53
\$600 to \$749-----	101	101	63	26	-	-	26
\$750 to \$999-----	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	417	417	408	451	299	299	451
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989-----							
Less than \$10,000-----	353	353	262	65	39	39	65
Less than 20 percent-----	8	8	8	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	270	270	196	53	39	39	53
Not computed-----	75	75	58	12	-	-	12
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.2	49.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	348	348	307	44	169	169	44
Less than 20 percent-----	6	6	6	-	6	6	-
20 to 24 percent-----	26	26	26	-	26	26	-
25 to 29 percent-----	73	73	64	-	49	49	-
30 to 34 percent-----	101	101	101	11	56	56	11
35 percent or more-----	142	142	110	33	32	32	33
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	33.4	33.4	32.8	37.5	30.3	30.3	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	225	225	168	80	25	25	80
Less than 20 percent-----	59	59	47	12	19	19	12
20 to 24 percent-----	126	126	108	68	6	6	68
25 to 29 percent-----	21	21	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	19	19	13	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	22.1	22.1	21.7	22.1	18.3	18.3	22.1
\$35,000 or more-----	63	63	56	38	6	6	38
Less than 20 percent-----	51	51	44	32	6	6	32
20 to 24 percent-----	12	12	12	6	-	-	6
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	12.4	12.4	12.4	11.6	10.0-	10.0-	11.6

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County	
		Total	State College borough
Occupied housing units -----	318	318	184
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	21	21	21
1985 to 1988 -----	71	71	38
1980 to 1984 -----	26	26	22
1970 to 1979 -----	69	69	10
1960 to 1969 -----	53	53	40
1950 to 1959 -----	24	24	22
1940 to 1949 -----	6	6	6
1939 or earlier -----	48	48	25
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	66	66	56
1 bedroom -----	56	56	25
2 bedrooms -----	46	46	24
3 bedrooms -----	81	81	31
4 bedrooms -----	45	45	27
5 or more bedrooms -----	24	24	21
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	313	313	184
Source of water, public system or private company -----	307	307	184
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	284	284	184
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	69	69	43
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	19	19	19
Electricity -----	157	157	103
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	62	62	19
All other fuels -----	11	11	-
Na fuel used -----	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	49	49	23
1 -----	146	146	98
2 -----	85	85	39
3 or more -----	38	38	24
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	82	82	34
1989 to March 1990 -----	23	23	21
1985 to 1988 -----	12	12	-
1980 to 1984 -----	19	19	5
1970 to 1979 -----	4	4	-
1969 or earlier -----	24	24	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	236	236	150
1989 to March 1990 -----	198	198	124
1985 to 1988 -----	38	38	26
1980 to 1984 -----	-	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	11	11	6
Householder 65 years and over -----	25	25	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25	25	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	318	318	184
1.00 or less persons per room -----	298	298	164
1.01 or more persons per room -----	20	20	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	56 576	56 576	88 667
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	15 157	15 157	13 091
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	133	133	90
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7	7	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	126	126	90

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Centre County		
	State College, PA MSA	Total	State College bor-ough
Specified owner-occupied housing units	75	75	34
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	46	46	26
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	7	7	5
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	7	7	—
\$600 to \$799	11	11	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	21	21	21
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	738	738	1,345
Not mortgaged	29	29	8
Less than \$100	5	5	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	11	11	—
\$300 to \$399	13	13	8
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	263	263	325
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	10	10	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	2	—
35 percent or more	8	8	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	17	17	—
Less than 20 percent	14	14	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	3	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	10.0-	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17	17	8
Less than 20 percent	14	14	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	3	3	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	10.0-	—
\$50,000 or more	31	31	26
Less than 20 percent	31	31	26
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.3	16.3	16.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	236	236	150
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	5	5	—
\$200 to \$299	45	45	40
\$300 to \$399	53	53	13
\$400 to \$499	63	63	47
\$500 to \$599	44	44	36
\$600 to \$749	6	6	6
\$750 to \$999	9	9	—
\$1,000 or more	8	8	8
No cash rent	3	3	—
Median (dollars)	421	421	452
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	97	97	73
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	—
35 percent or more	92	92	73
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	77	77	45
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	—
30 to 34 percent	15	15	15
35 percent or more	50	50	30
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	37.5	37.5	41.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	31	31	14
Less than 20 percent	5	5	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	17	17	8
Not computed	3	3	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$35,000 or more	31	31	18
Less than 20 percent	31	31	18
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.1	16.1	16.3

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County	
		Total	State College borough
Occupied housing units -----	40 516	40 516	9 496
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	742	742	103
1985 to 1988 -----	4 113	4 113	1 109
1980 to 1984 -----	3 514	3 514	748
1970 to 1979 -----	9 462	9 462	2 045
1960 to 1969 -----	6 732	6 732	2 096
1950 to 1959 -----	4 962	4 962	1 500
1940 to 1949 -----	2 303	2 303	709
1939 or earlier -----	8 688	8 688	1 186
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	964	964	646
1 bedroom -----	5 407	5 407	2 811
2 bedrooms -----	10 216	10 216	2 745
3 bedrooms -----	16 416	16 416	1 949
4 bedrooms -----	5 948	5 948	977
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 565	1 565	368
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	40 342	40 342	9 463
Source of water, public system or private company -----	32 788	32 788	9 489
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	27 505	27 505	9 496
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	245	245	18
Owner-occupied housing units -----	190	190	11
Renter-occupied housing units -----	55	55	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	4 736	4 736	2 472
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	600	600	138
Electricity -----	13 499	13 499	4 435
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	15 816	15 816	2 238
All other fuels -----	5 849	5 849	213
No fuel used -----	16	16	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	3 602	3 602	1 457
1 -----	14 588	14 588	4 387
2 -----	16 519	16 519	2 862
3 or more -----	5 807	5 807	790
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25 114	25 114	2 475
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 993	1 993	263
1985 to 1988 -----	6 169	6 169	654
1980 to 1984 -----	3 505	3 505	282
1970 to 1979 -----	5 916	5 916	438
1969 or earlier -----	7 531	7 531	838
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 402	15 402	7 021
1989 to March 1990 -----	8 015	8 015	4 408
1985 to 1988 -----	5 085	5 085	1 997
1980 to 1984 -----	1 331	1 331	343
1970 to 1979 -----	622	622	201
1969 or earlier -----	349	349	72
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	705	705	27
Householder 65 years and over -----	7 342	7 342	1 248
Owner-occupied housing units -----	5 618	5 618	747
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	80	80	11
No telephone in unit -----	96	96	11
No vehicle available -----	1 383	1 383	248
Complete plumbing facilities -----	40 271	40 271	9 478
1.00 or less persons per room -----	38 957	38 957	8 525
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 314	1 314	953
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	245	245	18
1.00 or less persons per room -----	226	226	18
1.01 or more persons per room -----	19	19	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	41 235	41 235	57 510
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 884	20 884	18 648
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	6 814	6 814	3 697
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 395	1 395	86
Renter-occupied housing units -----	5 419	5 419	3 611

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	State College, PA MSA	Centre County	
		Total	State College bor-ough
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	18 652	18 652	2 138
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	11 365	11 365	1 223
Less than \$300 -----	333	333	10
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 251	1 251	38
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 541	1 541	72
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 544	1 544	89
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 880	2 880	243
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 721	1 721	283
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 543	1 543	357
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	363	363	85
\$2,000 or more -----	189	189	46
Median (dollars) -----	661	661	923
Not mortgaged -----	7 287	7 287	915
Less than \$100 -----	188	188	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	3 427	3 427	142
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 832	2 832	505
\$300 to \$399 -----	658	658	225
\$400 to \$499 -----	112	112	28
\$500 or more -----	70	70	15
Median (dollars) -----	201	201	256
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	3 770	3 770	182
Less than 20 percent -----	1 453	1 453	54
20 to 24 percent -----	495	495	26
25 to 29 percent -----	335	335	11
30 to 34 percent -----	312	312	9
35 percent or more -----	1 102	1 102	64
Not computed -----	73	73	18
Median -----	24.0	24.0	25.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 818	4 818	344
Less than 20 percent -----	2 706	2 706	225
20 to 24 percent -----	737	737	12
25 to 29 percent -----	587	587	15
30 to 34 percent -----	350	350	11
35 percent or more -----	438	438	81
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5	14.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	4 238	4 238	374
Less than 20 percent -----	2 870	2 870	260
20 to 24 percent -----	673	673	50
25 to 29 percent -----	444	444	27
30 to 34 percent -----	131	131	14
35 percent or more -----	118	118	23
Not computed -----	2	2	—
Median -----	15.5	15.5	11.3
\$50,000 or more -----	5 826	5 826	1 238
Less than 20 percent -----	4 606	4 606	972
20 to 24 percent -----	702	702	186
25 to 29 percent -----	401	401	60
30 to 34 percent -----	95	95	16
35 percent or more -----	20	20	4
Not computed -----	2	2	—
Median -----	12.9	12.9	12.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	14 994	14 994	7 001
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	73	73	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	693	693	148
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 626	1 626	399
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 222	3 222	1 136
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 067	3 067	1 676
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 584	2 584	1 326
\$600 to \$749 -----	1 856	1 856	1 133
\$750 to \$999 -----	973	973	800
\$1,000 or more -----	345	345	311
No cash rent -----	555	555	72
Median (dollars) -----	451	451	506
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 376	4 376	2 389
Less than 20 percent -----	31	31	—
20 to 24 percent -----	115	115	20
25 to 29 percent -----	171	171	11
30 to 34 percent -----	124	124	7
35 percent or more -----	3 599	3 599	2 233
Not computed -----	336	336	118
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	4 473	4 473	2 303
Less than 20 percent -----	380	380	80
20 to 24 percent -----	506	506	138
25 to 29 percent -----	530	530	187
30 to 34 percent -----	643	643	267
35 percent or more -----	2 251	2 251	1 613
Not computed -----	163	163	18
Median -----	36.0	36.0	44.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 931	3 931	1 462
Less than 20 percent -----	1 435	1 435	368
20 to 24 percent -----	1 058	1 058	439
25 to 29 percent -----	635	635	220
30 to 34 percent -----	285	285	168
35 percent or more -----	332	332	250
Not computed -----	186	186	17
Median -----	22.1	22.1	24.0
\$35,000 or more -----	2 214	2 214	847
Less than 20 percent -----	1 892	1 892	661
20 to 24 percent -----	142	142	93
25 to 29 percent -----	84	84	58
30 to 34 percent -----	23	23	16
35 percent or more -----	25	25	19
Not computed -----	48	48	—
Median -----	13.8	13.8	14.4

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
State College, PA MSA -----	123 786	20.4	46 195	20.8	STATE COLLEGE BOROUGH, CENTRE COUNTY—Con.				
CENTRE COUNTY					Tract 128 (pt.) -----	4 987	11.2	2 255	11.0
Total -----	123 786	20.4	46 195	20.8	REMAINDER OF CENTRE COUNTY				
State College borough -----	38 923	13.9	11 623	13.1	Tract 101 -----	4 016	45.9	1 651	45.3
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN CENTRE COUNTY					Tract 102 -----	2 946	46.8	1 329	46.1
Tract 115 -----	5 143	12.5	2 219	12.4	Tract 103 -----	3 495	19.1	1 703	19.4
Tract 117 -----	4 141	16.2	1 743	15.4	Tract 104 -----	3 402	15.7	1 576	15.7
Tract 119 -----	5 694	23.7	2 073	23.5	Tract 105 -----	4 553	42.7	1 826	42.3
Tract 124 -----	4 471	15.0	1 952	15.3	Tract 106 -----	3 830	40.3	1 462	40.4
Tract 127 -----	2 513	15.6	1 171	15.8	Tract 107 -----	3 531	21.4	1 275	20.7
Tract 128 -----	4 987	11.2	2 255	11.0	Tract 108 -----	4 591	43.0	1 996	44.0
STATE COLLEGE BOROUGH, CENTRE COUNTY					Tract 109 -----	6 028	29.2	2 604	28.7
Tract 115 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 110 -----	5 311	16.2	2 098	15.6
Tract 117 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 111 -----	6 363	11.8	2 774	11.1
Tract 119 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 112 -----	5 113	13.6	1 308	15.4
Tract 120 -----	6 449	11.6	2 106	10.9	Tract 113 -----	4 987	12.3	2 419	12.0
Tract 121 -----	6 166	15.1	495	12.3	Tract 114 -----	4 984	15.5	1 916	15.6
Tract 122 -----	5 941	15.6	1	—	Tract 115 (pt.) -----	5 143	12.5	2 219	12.4
Tract 123 -----	1 932	15.1	797	15.8	Tract 116 -----	2 564	16.4	945	16.3
Tract 124 (pt.) -----	4 471	15.0	1 952	15.3	Tract 117 (pt.) -----	4 141	16.2	1 743	15.4
Tract 125 -----	3 154	14.0	1 464	13.1	Tract 118 -----	4 167	15.8	1 654	16.0
Tract 126 -----	3 314	13.3	1 383	13.6	Tract 119 (pt.) -----	5 694	23.7	2 073	23.5
Tract 127 (pt.) -----	2 509	15.7	1 170	15.8	Tract 124 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 127 (pt.) -----	4	—	1	—
					Tract 128 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
Alaska Native Village (ANV) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
American Indian and Alaska Native Area	A-1	
American Indian Reservation (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision</i>)		
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
American Samoa (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)		
Area Measurement	A-3	
Assessment District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Block	A-3	
Block Group (BG)	A-4	
Block Numbering Area (BNA) (<i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)		
Borough (<i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i>)		
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) (<i>See County</i>)		
Boundary Changes	A-4	
Census Area (Alaska) (<i>See County</i>)		
Census Block (<i>See Block</i>)		
Census Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)		
Census County Division (CCD) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Census Designated Place (CDP) (<i>See Place</i>)		
Census Division (<i>See Census Region and Census Division</i>)		
Census Geographic Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)		
Census Region and Census Division	A-4	
Census Subarea (Alaska) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-5	
Central City (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)		
Central Place (<i>See Urbanized Area</i>)		
City (<i>See Place</i>)		
Congressional District (CD)	A-6	
Consolidated City (<i>See Place</i>)		
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)		
County	A-6	
County Subdivision	A-6	
Crews of Vessels (<i>See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)		
Division (<i>See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision</i>)		
Election District (<i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i>)		
Extended City (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)		
Farm (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)		
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)		
Geographic Block Group (<i>See Block Group</i>)		
Geographic Code	A-7	
Geographic Presentation	A-7	
Gore (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Grant (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Guam (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)		
Hierarchical Presentation (<i>See Geographic Presentation</i>)		
Historic Areas of Oklahoma (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area</i>)		
Historical Counts	A-8	
Incorporated Place (<i>See Place</i>)		
Independent City (<i>See County</i>)		
Internal Point	A-8	
Inventory Presentation (<i>See Geographic Presentation</i>)		
Land Area (<i>See Area Measurement</i>)		
Latitude (<i>See Internal Point</i>)		
Longitude (<i>See Internal Point</i>)		
Magisterial District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Metropolitan Area (MA)	A-8	
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)		
Minor Civil Division (MCD) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Northern Mariana Islands (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)		
Outlying Areas of the United States	A-9	
Palau (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)		
Parish (Louisiana) (<i>See County</i>)		
Parish Governing Authority District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Place	A-9	
Plantation (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Population or Housing Unit Density	A-10	
Precinct (<i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i>)		
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)		
Puerto Rico (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)		
Purchase (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Region (<i>See Census Region and Census Division</i>)		
Rural (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)		
Selected States (<i>See County Subdivision, see State</i>)		
State	A-11	
Supervisors' District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Tabulation Block Group (<i>See Block Group</i>)		
TIGER	A-11	
Town (<i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i>)		
Township (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Tract (<i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)		
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
Trust Land (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
United States	A-11	
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Urban and Rural	A-11	
Urbanized Area (UA)	A-12	
Village (<i>See Place</i>)		
Virgin Islands (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)		
Voting District (VTD)	A-12	
Water Area (<i>See Area Measurement</i>)		
ZIP Code®	A-13	

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

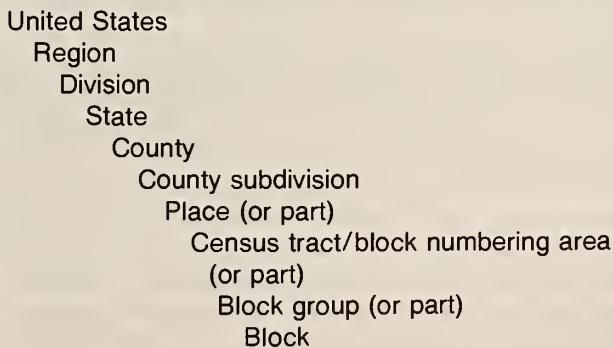
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	B-2	Related Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-32
<i>Ability to Speak English (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)</i>		<i>Residence in 1985</i>	B-32
<i>Actual Hours Worked Last Week (See Employment Status)</i>		<i>School Enrollment and Labor Force Status</i>	B-33
<i>Age</i>	B-2	<i>School Enrollment and Type of School</i>	B-33
<i>American Indian Tribe (See Race)</i>	B-2	<i>Self-Care Limitation Status</i>	B-34
<i>Ancestry</i>	B-2	<i>Sex</i>	B-34
<i>Carpooling (See Journey to Work)</i>		<i>Spanish Origin (See Hispanic Origin)</i>	
<i>Children Ever Born (See Fertility)</i>		<i>Stepfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
<i>Citizenship</i>		<i>Subfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
<i>Civilian Labor Force (See Employment Status)</i>		<i>Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (See Journey to Work)</i>	
<i>Class of Worker (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)</i>		 	
<i>Disability (See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status)</i>		Travel Time to Work (See Journey to Work)	
<i>Earnings in 1989 (See Income in 1989)</i>	B-4	Type of School (See School Enrollment and Type of School)	
<i>Educational Attainment</i>	B-4	Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
<i>Employment Status</i>	B-5	<i>Veteran Status</i>	B-34
<i>Families (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>		<i>Weeks Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)</i>	
<i>Family Composition (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>		<i>Work Disability Status</i>	B-35
<i>Family Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989)</i>		<i>Work Status in 1989</i>	B-35
<i>Family Size (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>		<i>Worker (See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989)</i>	
<i>Family Type (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>		<i>Workers in Family in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)</i>	
<i>Farm Population (See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics)</i>		<i>Year of Entry</i>	B-36
<i>Fertility</i>	B-7	<i>Years of Military Service (See Veteran Status)</i>	
<i>Foreign-Born Persons (See Place of Birth)</i>		 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	B-36
<i>Foster Children (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>		<i>Acreage</i>	B-37
<i>Group Quarters</i>	B-7	<i>Age of Structure (See Year Structure Built)</i>	
<i>Hispanic Origin</i>	B-12	<i>Agricultural Sales</i>	B-38
<i>Household (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>		<i>Bedrooms</i>	B-38
<i>Household Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989)</i>		<i>Boarded-Up Status</i>	B-38
<i>Household Language (See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English)</i>		<i>Business on Property</i>	B-38
<i>Household Size (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	B-13	<i>Condominium Fee</i>	B-39
<i>Household Type and Relationship</i>		<i>Condominium Status</i>	B-39
<i>Householder (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>		<i>Congregate Housing (See Meals Included in Rent)</i>	
<i>Income Deficit (See Poverty Status in 1989)</i>		<i>Contract Rent</i>	B-39
<i>Income in 1989</i>	B-15	 <i>Crop Sales (See Agricultural Sales)</i>	
<i>Income Type in 1989 (See Income in 1989)</i>		<i>Duration of Vacancy</i>	B-40
<i>Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i>	B-19	<i>Farm Residence</i>	B-40
<i>Institutionalized Persons (See Group Quarters)</i>		<i>Gross Rent</i>	B-40
<i>Journey to Work.</i>	B-21	<i>Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989</i>	B-41
<i>Labor Force Status (See Employment Status)</i>		<i>Homeowner Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)</i>	
<i>Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i>	B-23	<i>House Heating Fuel</i>	B-41
<i>Linguistic Isolation (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)</i>		<i>Housing Units (See Living Quarters)</i>	
<i>Marital Status</i>	B-25	<i>Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood</i>	B-41
<i>Married Couples (See Marital Status)</i>		 <i>Kitchen Facilities</i>	B-41
<i>Means of Transportation to Work (See Journey to Work)</i>		<i>Living Quarters</i>	B-36
<i>Migration (See Residence in 1985)</i>		<i>Meals Included in Rent</i>	B-41
<i>Mobility Limitation Status</i>	B-26	<i>Mobile Home Costs</i>	B-42
<i>Nativity (See Place of Birth)</i>		<i>Months Vacant (See Duration of Vacancy)</i>	
<i>Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters (See Group Quarters)</i>		<i>Mortgage Payment</i>	B-42
<i>Occupation (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)</i>		<i>Mortgage Status</i>	B-42
<i>Own Children (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>		<i>Occupied Housing Units (See Living Quarters)</i>	
<i>Per Capita Income (See Income in 1989)</i>		<i>Owner-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)</i>	
<i>Period of Military Service (See Veteran Status)</i>		<i>Persons in Unit</i>	B-43
<i>Persons In Family (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>		<i>Persons Per Room</i>	B-43
<i>Persons In Households (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>		 <i>Plumbing Facilities</i>	B-43
<i>Place of Birth</i>	B-26	<i>Poverty Status of Households in 1989</i>	B-43
<i>Place of Work (See Journey to Work)</i>		<i>Real Estate Taxes</i>	B-43
<i>Poverty Status in 1989</i>	B-27	<i>Rental Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)</i>	
<i>Presence of Children (See Household Type and Relationship)</i>		<i>Renter-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)</i>	
<i>Private Vehicle Occupancy (See Journey to Work)</i>		<i>Rooms</i>	B-44
<i>Race</i>	B-28	<i>Second or Junior Mortgage Payment</i>	B-44
<i>Reference Week</i>	B-31	<i>Selected Monthly Owner Costs</i>	B-44
		<i>Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989</i>	B-45

CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal	B-45
Source of Water	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit	B-45
Tenure	B-46
Type of Structure (<i>See Units in Structure</i>)	
Units in Structure	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-47
Utilities	B-47
Vacancy Status	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Value	B-48
Vehicles Available	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-49
Year Structure Built	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES	B-49
Interpolation	B-49
Mean	B-49
Median	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-50
Quartile	B-50

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.”. In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship".)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work underestimate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French Italian Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandinavian Polish Russian South Slavic	French, Cajun, French Creole Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Other Slavic	
	Greek Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romanian, Sinhalese Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Cambodian Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresh- olds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jima	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data	C-9
Errors in the Data	C-2
Estimation Procedure	C-5
Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} [9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
6-10	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
11	Persons in All Other Housing Units
12-16	1 person in housing unit
	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	Persons in Group Quarters
	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
10-18	Female Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
145-180	Other Race (includes those races not listed above) Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner	Renter
	White Householder	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Value	Rent
1	Less than \$20,000	Less than \$100
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$100 to \$199
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$200 to \$299
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$300 to \$399
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$400 to \$499
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$500 to \$599
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	\$600 to \$749
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	\$750 to \$999
9	\$300,000 or more	\$1,000 or more
10	Other ¹	No cash rent
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
		Vacant Housing Units
		1 Vacant for rent
		2 Vacant for sale
		3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²														
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (1 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Pennsylvania

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.1
Citizenship	1.9	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.9
Year of entry	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.1
Household type	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Class of worker	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990** **U.S. Census** **Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See Example below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4 1	1 9 4 9	0 9	1 9 8 1
0 0 0 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 ● 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 ●	9 ● 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	9 ● 1 0 1 ●
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 ● 4 0	4 ● 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 ● 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 ●	9 0 9 ●	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson / stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson / stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son / daughter**. In other words, **Stepson / stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son / daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.
The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid: Multiply rent by: If rent is paid: Divide rent by:
By the day 30 4 times a year 3
By the week 4 2 times a year 6
Every other week 2 Once a year 12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed".
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| Enter a description like
the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|----------------|
| Enter a description like
the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

**Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

**Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)**

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>		PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
		Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member. <input type="checkbox"/>		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or adopted <input type="radio"/> Grandchild son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Stepson/ <input type="checkbox"/> stepdaughter	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.		a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) → <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) → <input type="checkbox"/>	
FOR CENSUS USE →		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> White	
<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro	
<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo	
<input type="radio"/> Aleut	<u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u>
<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Japanese
<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input type="radio"/> Asian Indian
<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian	<input type="radio"/> Samoan
<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other API
<input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
	1
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 0	9 0 1 0 0
2 2 0	2 0 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated
<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married
<input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?		<u>If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —</u> H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <i>7</i>		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?		b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <i>7</i>		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.		H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?	
<input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer		<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999	
<input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house		<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999	
<input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses		<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999	
<input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments		<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999	
<input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments		<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999	
<input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments		<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999	
<input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments		<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999	
<input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments		<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999	
<input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments		<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999	
<input type="radio"/> Other		<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999	
		<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999	
		<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999	
		<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more	
H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.		H7a. What is the monthly rent?	
<input type="radio"/> 1 room <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms		<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399	
<input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms		<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424	
<input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449	
		<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474	
		<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499	
		<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524	
		<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> \$525 to \$549	
		<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599	
		<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649	
		<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699	
		<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749	
		<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999	
		<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more	
H4. Is this house or apartment —		b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?	
<input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?			
<input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent?			
<input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?			
FOR CENSUS USE			
A. Total persons	B. Type of unit <u>Occupied</u> <u>Vacant</u>	D. Months vacant	G. DO ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	
0 0			
1 1			
2 2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after	
<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied		<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN	
		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
<input type="radio"/> For migrant workers		<input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
<input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM	
		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
C2. Is this unit boarded up?		F. Cov.	
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	
		<input type="radio"/> 8	
		<input type="radio"/> 9	

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier 	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </div> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? 	<p>b. Gas</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </div> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p>c. Water</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </div> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know 	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </div> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <p>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more 	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more 	<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </div> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used

QUESTIONS FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt Go to H23b
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM — H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

PERSON 1					
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____ 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? _____ <small>(Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</small>			14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____ <small>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</small> (2) Name of county in the U.S. _____ <small>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____</small> <small>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</small> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States			18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950			19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <i>If this person is a female —</i> 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college			15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? _____ <small>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</small> c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.			16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18			21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? <small>(See instruction guide for further information.)</small> <small>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-American, Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</small>			b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. _____ Hours 22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.		
c. Address (Number and street) _____ <small>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</small>			a. Name of city, town, or post office _____		
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits			d. County _____		
e. State _____			f. ZIP Code _____		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhab- itants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhab- itants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas	Description
A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
STF 4 (Sample)	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

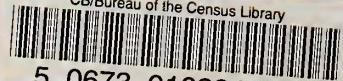
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